

-2 Report

1928

6300

MAR 20

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty and Discipline

REVISED 17 FEB 1928

(a) Loyalty.

The individual conception of loyalty in this country is very little different from any other Latin American country. Argentina is overwhelmingly of Spanish and Italian origin. They are conceited, arrogant, proud of themselves and proud of their country. On the other hand they are individually selfish, not tempered and impermented with the traits handed down from the Spanish colonial days. Under strong leaders, their loyalty appears at its best.

The army as individuals and some units revolted with the civilian population and joined the radical party in the nineties and again in 1905. President Irigoyen in 1922 endeavored to have Congress give the officers so involved, a pension.

In 1920 the communists were very active in the Northern part of Argentina around Salta. The officers of the 5th Division were mixed up in politics and without much notice the Commander of the Regiment was faced with a mutiny on his hands. It was soon squelched and conditions became normal.

In 1922 President Alvear on becoming President named General Justo (then Colonel) Minister of War. He is a very strong character and no outburst of disloyalty occurred since his appointment. General Justo himself is very active in politics and is accused of favoritism in the Army. Colonels and Lt. Colonels are being jumped by juniors for promotion, etc. This does not help the morale even if it does not cause overt acts of disloyalty.

The military establishment as a whole is considered dependable. However should Justo carry out the thread the street rumors attribute to him: "That Irigoyen will never rule" naturally some of the Army personnel would go with him. The chances are small that the Army will mix up in politics whatever be the result of the election.

La Critica (yellow sheet - Anti Administration) has for some time been campaigning against the political activities of Justo and warning the country to watch him. Justo came out in an open letter saying the country need not fear a dictator as his love for his country and the President would not allow him to use the Army for such ends. This immediately brought a broadside from all of the papers criticizing his uncalled for remarks and warning him that the country would not tolerate even such ideas.

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty and Discipline.

(b) Discipline.

The Argentine Army's concept of the term, and what they teach, is given in their "Reglamento para el Servicio Interno" as follows:

"Discipline - the basis of order and guarantee of success, insures the development of the Army's high mission. Its firm basis is justice and reason. Therefore it should be inculcated in such a manner that the laws, rules and military orders will be carried out without hesitation and at the first signal from the Commanders.

"Discipline is manifested by subordination from grade to grade, confidence and instantaneous respect and obedience to superior orders with the sincere and firm wish to fulfill the purpose for which the orders were given. Its highest expression can be summarized as follows: Carry out an order punctually and intelligently for the good and the defense of your country and observe the regulations and apply the laws. This is the duty of all soldiers without distinction in rank.

"It is in the interest of the service that discipline be firm and energetic, but at the same time paternal. All unnecessary severity, all punishment not stipulated in the regulations or not in proportion to the fault, or coming from a feeling that is not a duty; (any action, gesture or words that are not correct) are unworthy of a superior towards an inferior and are strictly prohibited.

"Members of military rank, whatever grade they have reached should treat their subordinates with justice and kindness, giving them the consideration which men deserve whose valor and abnegation insure the triumph of the Army and the glory of the country. The higher the moral standing of the Commander over the troops the easier is discipline obtained; because of the confidence his character inspires, his knowledge of his profession and of the laws of his country. To obtain this confidence, strengthen it and keep it, a military person should under all circumstances feel the responsibility of his own authority and the responsibilities that surround him, and have the strength of character to obtain from his subordinates the strictest fulfillment of military duty."

It is imposed upon all as a guide in spirit the two following rules:

1. "The necessity of imposing and maintaining the most severe discipline."
2. "To put into practice initiative and make effective responsibility."

The troops are well disciplined. Opportunity was

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[illegible]

1. The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York Office, and is being furnished to you for your information. The information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York Office, and is being furnished to you for your information.

[illegible]

The undersigned confidentially was informed that Brigoyen followers are searching the bank records for personal deposits of the Minister of War, General Justo. During the past few months he has purchased two very large tracts of land for the Army. One in the Province of Buenos Aires which he stated was to be a remount station (the Army now has two) and the other in the Province of Cordeba. This 1st consists of some 22,000 hectares. The rumors are that he profited personally by the transactions and Congress intends to make an investigation.

The Army is regularly and well paid except the conscript who receives 35 m/n per month.

There is some propaganda against military service probably organized by Russian influence. This is in general counter-balanced by pro Army propaganda by the Liga Patriotica.

Abuse by superior officers is unheard of in the Argentine Army and the relations between officers and soldiers are good. All officers and soldiers are taught that subordination is the soul of discipline and the units as a rule are well disciplined and happy. The first and second Divisions which are located near the Federal Capital are probably a little better disciplined and smarter than some of the Northern Units. During the manoeuvres all appeared well disciplined.

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ROSHINI (Cont'd)

Subject: Legality and Discipline.

(b) Discipline (Cont'd)

For the year 1926 there were only eight trials for desertion. Statistics for desertion without leave are not available. However it is noted that company commanders can give 15 days while regiment commanders can give two months confinement without court martial. Many offences of absence are punished by unit commanders as they never reach the courts. From information it would however very little trouble is experienced from desertion or continued absence without leave.

DEFINITION (Contd.)

Subject: Legality of Military

(c) Tribunals.

The Military Tribunal of War consists of a Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army and Navy and the various Military Courts described below.

The Judge Advocate General's Department advises the Minister of War and Marine on questions of Military Law and Legislation; and reviews the legal consequences of findings of the different Courts, etc.

The Personnel consists of:

- 1 Lawyer as General (and Judge)
- 1 Lawyer with "Asimilado" rank
- 3 Field Officers from the retired list
- 2 Junior Officers from the retired list
- 6 Clerks.

The Military Courts Are:

a) Supreme Court of Army and Navy:

Functions: This Court has jurisdiction over the Superior Officers of the Army and Navy, it functions permanently in the Federal Capital; exercises jurisdiction all over the Republic, being the Court of Appeal for Officers and Enlisted men.

Personnel:

- 5 Members (3 General Officers of the Army and 2 Admirals of the Navy)
- 2 Members (Lawyers, "Asimilado" rank of Officer)
- 1 Judge Advocate (lawyer, "Asimilado" rank of Officer)
- 1 Colonel - Secretary
- 5 Retired Officers from the Army and Navy
- 4 Clerks.

The president of the Court is the Senior Military member. The Members of the Court are named by the President of the Republic for a period of six years and can be renamed. They receive instructions from and report directly to the Minister of War.

b) Permanent Military Courts:

These have jurisdiction over the Lt. Colonels and Junior Officers of the Army and those with "Asimilado" rank in the Navy. When only one functions (as is actually the case though others can be formed in case of necessity) it exercises jurisdiction over all the territory of the Republic.

Personnel:

- 1 President (Brig. General or Major General, Vice Admiral or Rear Admiral)
- 6 Members (4 Colonels & 2 Captains of the Navy)

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ARMY (cont'd)

Subject: Military Discipline

(c) Tribunals (cont'd)

1. Judge Advocate
1. Law member (Lawyer assimilated rank of Colonel or Lt. Colonel.)
3. Officers (retired)
2. Clerks

c) Permanent Courts of War for the Troops.

Functions: This court has jurisdiction over soldiers of the Army. At present 2 Courts function, one in the Federal Capital and another in the City of Cordoba. The first named has jurisdiction in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Military Region of the Army and the Second in the 4th and 5th.

Personnel:

- 1 President (Colonel or Lt. Colonel)
- 6 Members (Lt. Colonels or Majors)
- 1 Law member (Lawyer with "Asimilado" rank of Lt. Colonel or Major.)
- 1 Judge Advocate
- 3 Officers (retired)
- 3 Clerks.

The President of the Republic names the President and members of the last two Courts and the detail is generally for 3 years.

Jurisdiction.

The Military Courts have exclusive jurisdiction of person and offences committed by military persons on military reservations.

Offences committed by military persons outside of military reservations, the civil and military both have jurisdiction. Which of these will take cognizance (as in the United States) depends somewhat on the nature of the offence. Generally speaking for military personnel the court able to give the heavier punishment for the offence is given possession of the accused. If same punishment, the military court generally takes jurisdiction of military persons.

Civilians committing an offence on military reservation are turned over to civil courts for trial.

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G-2 Report

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SECRET (Secret)

Subject: Loyalty and Discipline.

(d) Military Prisoners

This country is famous for false imprisonment and imprisonment for political offenses all over the world. In fact it is notorious in enforcing the law of not holding in prison suspects until proof cannot be secured immediately.

Prisoners condemned to penitentiary are sent to Comahua in the Federal Prison. Those condemned for short terms go to a penal station on the island of Martin Garcia.

If the condemned man is a conscript, upon completion of sentence he is reincorporated in the Army to finish his service. If a volunteer he may be reenlisted though if for a very serious offence he is dropped from the Army. There are no efforts for rehabilitation of military convicts.

There are no military prisons.

Sources:

Office Files  
Personal Observation  
Conversation with Argentine Army Officers  
"Reglamento para el Servicio Interno."

*C. H. Johnson*  
From: L.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3867

February 17, 1928

3-2 Report

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1. ARGENTINA. (Combat)

Subject: Military Training and Manoeuvres, 1928  
Procedure. 1. 1928

(e). Action and Strategy.

The Argentine Army concentrated about 25,000 Officers and men in October 1927 in the Province of Mendoza for practical instruction and manoeuvres.

The five peace time Divisions, three Cavalry Brigades and the various schools and supply troops of the peace time active Army participated in these exercises excepting the necessary guard and fire protection left in the different garrisons. In addition there were called for duty the reserves from the third and fourth areas who were in the Army the preceding year. These last totalled 4500 men.

The exercises were divided into two parts:

- (a) Instruction of small units
- (b) Grand manoeuvres.

The object of these exercises in the conception of the Inspector General were as follows:

"The Object of the Detachment exercises is to permit the Commanders and corresponding troops an opportunity of working with War Strength organizations, carrying out thus in one way instructions which are very necessary and which our peace organization does not permit; the object is also to assist in the preparation and training for the large manoeuvres.

"The estimates of situation will be made so that their development will insure the realization of a combat which will continue till a decision is reached.

"Reasons of time and space may intervene in the planning of estimates making them start from a position of combat already in development."

1. "The Great manoeuvres besides being the finishing touch to the years instruction represent the grand total of the program of work drawn up some years ago, the principle stages of which are taken from model exercises carried out in Campo de Mayo to make uniform judgments as to the applicability of the new regulations, the exercises and manoeuvres in Sierra de los Condores in 1925 and the Cavalry manoeuvres the year before last in Entre Rios and Corrientes.

The Great manoeuvres are specially characterized because of the fact that for the first time there has been a possibility to work with opposed operating Units, which will make the exercises as realistic as possible.

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March 23, 1928



## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure.

(e) Tactics and Strategy. (Cont'd)

2. In these manoeuvres there will be carried out a mobilization test calling one class of the Reserve, which will be actually incorporated in two Army Divisions.

Only a detailed preparation on the part of the Commanders of Districts and Units can insure the success of this enterprise and oblige the Reserve to comply with regulations and the stipulations of the Government.

3. The selection of the manoeuvre field is undertaken in the same manner as the instruction of the troops especially with a view to testing the General Staff and the numerous railway companies ascertaining thus their preparation to work on a large plan of military transportation.

The concentration is the "Sierra de los Cóndores" (Province of Cordoba) developed normally, but in that concentration, by means of selection of starting places and lines that led to central zones, the principal difficulties had been eliminated; on the other hand the concentration in Mendoza was formed by taking troops from all the Garrisons putting into action nearly all the railroad in the country and the cooperation of different companies on long runs.

The test of the transportation will form one of the most important items in the manoeuvres as it will be necessary for the General Staff to exert all attention not only to carry out programs but also to attain most useful knowledge.

4. The engagement of the operating Units, Divisions of the Infantry and Cavalry Divisions which will be formed not only by the combatant troops but also with administration, Medical Corps, Arsenal and Remount, is carried out with a view to put into practice modern organic systems and give the War Department Chiefs of Branches an opportunity to practice mobilization even though in a limited manner.

To use and make these Units function efficiently is very important instruction for the different Departments, for the General Staff and for the Commanders of Troops.

5. With the understanding that the value of the manoeuvres are measured not so much by the number of troops but by the Commanders basing their decisions on information they themselves have secured; the problem will begin at a convenient place and each Commander will have both Cavalry and Aviation to fulfil all exploration missions. In this manner the success of the operations will pass from the hands of the Director to the Commanders of the opposing forces, and will depend on each ascertaining the intentions of the opposing Commander by a well planned method of exploration, clear and complete assign-

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure.

(e) Tactics and Strategy (Cont'd)

ment of missions and by their certain execution.

6. The Cavalry of the Army which is other years operated with reinforced Brigades will be exercises in these manoeuvres as Divisions of Cavalry which with almost complete troops and corresponding services will make contact from long distances and will arrive to battle in a most efficient manner where there will be opposing parties and no figurative troops. Later on a Cavalry Corps will be formed and this will give an opportunity to test the use of this Unit in marching, exploring and in battle.

7. The Communication troops attending the manoeuvres will be formed in Units supplied with the necessary modern equipment. These will be studied, practiced and during the exercises permanent communications will be maintained.

8. It has been already stated that it is also the object to exercise the personnel of the War Department Branches as much as possible. These exercises should be carried out not only to obtain an efficient service, for the troops but also and as far as means will permit to train the different Units of the Services of Supply.

9. The General Staff will also be given an opportunity to exercise active Command of troops.

There does not exist suitable regulations for their activities as the one titled "Instrucción para la Organización y Servicio del Estado Mayor de Division del Ejercito en Campaña" takes into account only the Commands of the Division of the Army and is not well adapted to the present organization and does not agree with the organization of the service in the General Staff of the Army. For this reason it has been decided to continue following the rules laid down in the "Instrucción para el Servicio de los Estados Mayores en Campaña" that have been applied satisfactorily since 1925. The General Staffs have agreed to make notes of their observations for the drafting of the new regulations.

10. In the General Staffs there has been filled a position "Cuartel Maestre" who will carry out actively all the corresponding missions in the zone of operations. As this is a designation which reappears in our Army after many years and on account of foreign experiences, special attention will be given it with a view to gather all necessary information." (The Cuartel Maestre has charge of the Administration of all supplies for a post. Corresponds to Post QM except that his functions include other Staff Departments.)

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10-5 Report

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedures

(c) Tactics and Campaign (cont'd)

MANEUVERING

The first troops to move were four companies of engineers and in 13 teams went to London to repair roads, bridges, etc.

On September 27th, a communication company was sent to the manoeuvre area to install lines of communication.

The general concentration started on October 10th, on this date the reserves reported to their respective units and their inclusion was completed on the 14th. At midnight of October 24th the concentration was complete. Detail time-tables were made out for 92 troop trains to move over the Buenos Aires Pacific Railroad. These tables give in full the distribution of rolling stock and arrangements for disembarkation. This schedule was strictly complied with. The average distance run by trains was six hundred miles and the average time for unloading at destination was thirty minutes. Of the ninety two trains, 4 arrived late- all less than an hour. Two of these were late due to mechanical failures of railroad equipment, and the other two were stops in order to give preference to passenger trains running late. The only interference with public service was in cattle traffic. All such equipment being in use for Army animals.

The troops were camped and administered in five Detachments as follows:

Detachments of the 6th Division: composed of troops of the 3rd and the 4th Peace Division except mounted Infantry was camped in the area Santa Rosa - Alto Verde - Estación Chapanoz - Funtas de la Cañada Mayano as shown on the map attached. The troops were the following units; Infantry: Regiments 5,6,7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; 9th Cavalry; Artillery 2,3,4; Battalion 13 mm Guns and 15 mm Kovtzer from the Artillery School; Infantry school; 2 Battalions of Engineers; Communication troops and medical.

Detachments of the 7th Infantry Division:

The Detachments consisted in general of troops of the 1st and 5th Peace time Divisions except mountain troops of the 5th. They were camped in the area 5 km. East of Paso Angosto - Carralita - Lavallo - Costa de Arango. The units were: Infantry Regiments: 1, 2, 3, 17, 18, 19, 5th Cavalry; Artillery 1st and 5th; with Engineers and Communication Troops.

Detachment of the 7th Cavalry Division:

This was composed of troops of the III Cavalry Brigade and was camped in the area - Estación Chapanoz - Paso Angosto (see

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Subject: Military Training and Discipline

100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 6860, 6870, 6880, 6890, 6900, 6910, 6920, 6930, 6940, 6950, 6960, 6970, 6980, 6990, 7000, 7010, 7020, 7030, 7040, 7050, 7060, 70

These units were from the II and IV Cavalry Brigades and were camped in San Jose Amayun - Villa Seca - La Urebraga - Estacion La Loma. The troops were: 7th, 8th, and 12th Cavalry Regiments; 8th Regiment Mounted Infantry; Group Horse Artillery; Squadron of Machine Guns; An Engineers, Communication and Medical Troops.

These Units come from the 4th and 5th Divisions and were camped in the Valley between Mendoza and Uspallata (see map). The Units were 16th and 20th Infantry Regiments; 2 Groups Pack Artillery; Section of Forest Experts and IV and V Battalion of Engineers.

Observation Groups No. 1 and No. 3 were camped near Mendoza and were assigned by Directors of Manoeuvres to the different Units for problems.

The region of the exercise is rough, varied ground, overgrown with much short brush. For cultivation, irrigation is necessary so in absence of that the ground is very dry and extremely dusty. The varied ground, availability of large areas without cultivation and fences, and as a political move, all affected the choice of this Section of the country. The average mileage of 600 is a long haul yet no other section was available any nearer and the Minister of War stated he desired to test out the railroads in handling large numbers of troop trains.

Some of the detachments reached the concentration camp on October 21st and after a days' rest, started problems between small units.

None of the above exercises and problems were observed by the Military Attachés. They arrived in Mendoza on November 5th and observed the problems described below on November 6th & 7th.

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Subject: Military Training and Organization  
 (e) Active War Department Staff.

Directors of Maneuvers:

Inspector General: General Ricardo Solá.  
 Chief of Staff: Chief of the War Department General Staff  
 Colonel Francisco Yeler.  
 The General Staff of the Maneuvers consisted of:  
 Sub-Chief A: Colonel Benedicto Russo  
 Sub-Chief B: Colonel Guillermo J. Lora  
 Chiefs of Sections: 1) Lt. Colonel Horacio Crespo  
 2) Lt. Colonel Andrés Veppo  
 3) Lt. Colonel Antonio Esteverena, of the  
 War Department Staff. These had various  
 assistants.

The "Red" Forces consisted of the 7th Infantry Division,  
 7th Cavalry Division reinforced by the Mountain Detachment.

Commander: Brigadier General Esteban Vacarezza.  
Chief of Staff: Colonel Carlos Casanova.

Order of Battle 7th Infantry Division

25th Infantry Regiment	:	24th Infantry Regiment
M.G. Co., Sec. Com.	:	M.G. Co., Sec. Com.
Accom. Bat'y. Sec. Com.	:	Accom. Bat'y. Sec. Com.
75 mm	:	75 mm
<hr/>		
1 Group 14th Arty.:	ARTILLERY COMMAND.-	:
:	13th Arty Reg.	5th Cav. Reg.
3 Batys..75 mm	:	4 Batys. 75 mm
(4guns)	:	2 Batys 105
:	(4 guns)	(4 guns)
<hr/>		
Observation Group	:	1 Com. Company
No. 7	:	Battalion Engrs (III)
<hr/>		

Order of Battle 7th Cavalry Divisions.

5 Cavalry Regiment.	:	17th Cavalry Reg.	:	16th Cav. Reg.
:	:	:	:	M.G. Squad.
<hr/>				
Batt. Engineers	:	Com. Sec.	:	2 Battys. M. Arty.
:	:	:	:	1 Battys.
:	:	:	:	Mounted Inf.
<hr/>				

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U-2 III. (Combat)

Subject: Military, Training and Campaign  
Procedures

(c) Tactics and Strategy (Cont'd)

Order of Battle, Mountain Group

Major. Section : 2d Inf. Regiment : Sec. Com.

Artillery : 1st Artillery  
75 mm : 75 mm  
(4 guns)

Order of Battle, Infantry Division

3rd Inf. Reg. : 22 Inf. Reg. : 21st Inf. Reg.  
1st Co., Sec. Com. : 1st Co., Sec. Com. : 1st Co., Sec. Co.  
Accom. Batty Sec. Com. : Accom. Batty - Sec. : Accom. Batty. Sec. Com.  
75 mm : 75 mm : 75 mm

Aviation Group : 9th Cavalry Regiment  
Obs. Squad. Pursuit Squad :

Artillery Commander

12 Arty. Reg. : 11 Arty. Regiment  
130 mm G. 150 mm How. 2 Batys. 75 mm : 4 Batys. 75 mm  
(4 guns) (4 How.) 1 Batty. 105 mm : 2 Batys. 105 mm  
(4 guns)

Medical Batt. : Batt. Comm. (VI) : Eng. Batt. (VI)  
2 Field Hospitals :  
1 Med. Company :

Veterinary Hospital

Order of Battle, 6th Cavalry Division

15 Cavalry Reg. : 14 Cavalry Reg. : 13 Cavalry Reg.

Engrs. Detachment: Com. Squad. : 3 Batty. H. Arty. : 1 Batty. Ltd.  
: : : Ing.

Obs. Squad. : 4 Field Hospitals : Sanitary Squad.

Veterinary Hospitals 2.

WAR ESTIMATE NO. 4

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3873 March 23rd, 1928

Subject: Military Situation in the Division  
Procedures.

(a) Notes and Observations

General Situation

At 11:30 P.M. troops advanced from the east and the east were engaged between 11:30 P.M. and 1:00 A.M. with the "Red" troops on the 10th. The "Blue" troops were engaged between the stations of the 10th and the 11th. The forces were of about equal strength.

Special Estimate "Blue"

During the night of the 10th of November the "Red" troops were engaged against the "Blue" troops managed to withdraw satisfactorily.

The Commander of the 6th Division reinforced by the 6th Cavalry Division ordered the pursuit of the enemy in the General Direction Lavalle - Foccoli, in order to cut off their retreat by the North. It having been proved during the pursuit that the mass "Red" troops did not retreat in that Direction, the Commander of the 6th reinforced Division ordered the re-union and reorganization of his troops in the region West of Lavalle. This was considered completed at 9 o'clock on November 6th.

When the units of the 6th reinforced Division were organized it was found that losses were 5%. Those lost by the enemy were rated as more or less equivalent.

The Blue Aviation had suffered the day before the loss of 2 Airplanes which put them in an inferior position.

From information received up until 6 o'clock a.m. the "Blue" Commander deducted that the bulk of the "Red" troops were concentrated in the Combollón zone.

NOTES:

1. Blue forces are free for:
  - a) Exploration, Security and Surveys from 7. a.m.
  - b) Movements of large units of the 6th Division and 6 Cavalry Division from 2 p.m.
2. The State of War will be interrupted from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. so that the troops may rest at the points attained.
3. For reasons of peace the North Eastern Zone of Combollón is considered impracticable between the railroad line and the San Esteban Canal.

Special Estimate "Red":

From: L. Argentina

Report No. 3073

March 23rd, 1928

Subject: Military Operations, Air and Ground  
 Operations.

(c) Tactics and Strategy. (Revised)

Special Estimate.

The Commander of the 7th Division announced at the 5th Cavalry Division and Reconnaissance Troops, who the day before had engaged in troops against the "Blue" forces over very unfavorable terrain north of the zone, ceased fighting on the night of the 5th of November intending to withdraw and continue the engagement under more favorable conditions.

During the retreat and owing to the danger entailed by the uncertain direction followed by the numerous enemy forces he decided to direct his troops towards El Morbollón where he arrived with the mass of his troops in the early morning of November 6th.

The losses sustained by the "Red" troops during the 5th of November were about the same as those of the "Blues".

Early on the 6th of November it was known to the Red forces that important bodies of "Blue" troops were gathering in the zone just north of El Estal.

Until then the Blue Aviators which had the day before lost two planes therefore lowering their standard considerably, had not been seen flying over the "Red" zone, but enemy patrols were known to be in the zone north of Morbollón.

NOTE:

1. For reasons of force the zone north east of Morbollón between the Railroad line and San Esteban Canal is considered impracticable.
2. The Field Officers and Officers may the day previous make a survey of the terrain they consider necessary.
3. The State of War will be interrupted for 10 am. till 2 p.m. and the troops should rest at the points attained.
4. The Reds are free to manoeuvre for:
  - a) Exploration and survey from 5. a.m.
  - b) The movement of troops, large units, from 6 p.m.

Required.

- 1) Decision made by the Commander of the 7th Reinforced Division
- 2) Orders and dispositions of troops.

Orders.

From: M.A. Argentina Report No. 3873 March 13rd, 1933



## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training and Campaign  
Procedure.

(e) Tactics and Strategy (Cont'd)Orders:

Copies of orders issued by the "Red" and "Blue" Commanders requested verbally and later in writing were never received.

"REDS".

The Red Commander it was learned afterwards desired to make his defense on a front facing East but was ordered to take up position, Estación Capdeville - Km. 8 shown by full red line. Here the Red Commander by 9:30 am. had taken up a strong defensive position with two Infantry Battalions on the front line supported by Machine Guns and Accompanying Batteries. One Infantry Battalion held in reserve near the front line and a little to the left. Two Infantry Regiments held in Reserve. The Division Artillery further to the left and in the rear. The Cavalry Division on the left. The main line was on an elevation of 50 or 60 feet, with excellent observation to the front and flanks. The Infantry, Machine Guns and Auto rifles were placed along the front edge. The accompanying battery too was on the front lines so as to avoid dead space in front. The entire region was very sandy and sparsely covered with a bush about 3 feet high.

At 2:00 p.m. the Cavalry Division was observed marching well out to the left and a little in advance of the main line of Defense.

"BLUES".

The Blue Commander at 2 p.m. started one Infantry Regiment and Cavalry Division out towards the West in three Columns with the Cavalry on the right. After passing Canal Esteban a battalion of Infantry with an accompanying battery was detached and sent South-West to explore regions to the front of the actual position of the Reds. Two Battalions were sent on West towards Estación La Hullers to reconnoitre and investigate the hills in the vicinity. These Infantry forces had an advance guard and patrols of one squadron of Cavalry each. The Cavalry was instructed to push forward and if possible to turn the left of the Reds and cut off the line of retreat. The main body of the Blue was held in reserve near La Valle. The Cavalry Division Commander later stated that the country around El Jaquel and Ag. Las Chilcas was impassable for Cavalry so they detoured to the North West and did not figure in the exercises till morning of the 7th.

About 3:30 p.m. of the 6th the patrols of the detached Blues battalion advancing South-West encountered the patrols of the Reds. One gun of the accompanying battery went into action.

From: M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3873

March 23rd, 1928

Subject: Military Division of Argentina  
Signature

(c) Action in the Field. (d) (e)

4. 1928

On 10 March 1928, during the day, the Blue forces were observed in the direction of the road Lavalle-Lendoza. On this immediate front, the Red Commander had no organized nothing to the left. The Red Commander brought his Cavalry and Horse Artillery from his left and threw them to the front and not more than 100 yards in advance of his main defensive line. The Reds opened a fusillade of artillery in the direction of one battery and one Infantry Battalion.

About 5 p.m. an observer in an airplane reported to the Red Commander a heavy column moving south on the road Lavalle-Lendoza. A second plane was sent out and the report was confirmed. The Red Commander concluded that it was the main Blue force and decided to change his front. This was begun as soon as it was dark and at 2 a.m. the new line shown by broken red lines was established. The line was formed almost as before. The Cavalry was to the left and at daylight it was in contact with the 2 advance Battalions of Blues. The Blue Cavalry had now again reached the zone of operation and was in contact with patrols sent out to the left by the two Infantry Regiments in reserve. At six-thirty an Assistant umpire gave the wrong command to a bugler to stop an engagement between two small units. The bugler blew "Cease Firing" and "Recall" which was taken up by all buglers. The units assembled and started to camp. Within an hour an attempt was made to establish the lines and continue the problem. At 8 a.m. it was considered hopeless so the problem ended.

#### Pertinent Facts Observed.

The instructions by the Directors of the manoeuvres to the Red Commander to occupy a certain front probably confused him in disposition of troops. At first opportunity he changed front to what he originally desired.

The "strong column" reported by the aviators as proceeding south on Lavalle-Lendoza road was the Division trains of Blues which the Director had granted permission to return to camp. The Director did not inform the Red Commander.

The use of the Air Service was an absolute fiasco. Attaches were told that the Red Commander did not even mention them in his orders. The Blue Commander might as well not have mentioned his. It did not function. The Inspector General explained it was a new service for the Argentines and they knew very little of its use.

The movement of troops in broad daylight was made by each column without regard to enemy aircraft. Units of Red Cavalry moving out in close order and doubling up on itself as columns marched past short turns.

From: I.A. Argentina. Report No. 3873 March 23rd, 1928

Report

Subject: Military Training School  
 (Continued)

(c) Tactics and Strategy (Contd.)

The change of front of the troops in the presence of the enemy was well timed and was a mark of the efficiency of the troops.

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The change of front of the troops in the presence of the enemy was well timed and was a mark of the efficiency of the troops.

The officers seemed interested and energetic in carrying out the exercises. The soldiers observed on the 6th and had been under arms since early on the 5th. General Hall of entry and in good spirits. It was reported to the assigned by photographers and other staff followers that the conscripts were exceptionally contented and happy. That their morale and discipline was excellent.

Communication.

The communication troops participating were the communication school and two Battalions on duty with the school. Troops from these battalions were furnished each Division to represent a Battalion as is called for in the tables of organization - for strength.

The complete communication equipment was taken to Mendoza and it was reported as functioning most satisfactorily.

The Administration Department.

This Department clothed, fed and paid the troops. The Director was publicly commended by the Minister of War for the excellent manner in which he did it. Supply depots were established near the homes of the different Divisions. Letters are drawn daily on signed requisitions from the various reports.

The normal ration was as follows:

Meat	400 grams	Red peppers	1 gram
Bread	400 "	Preserved	1 "
Vermicelli	10 "	Salt	10 "
Onion	10 "	Sugar	10 "
Rice	40 "	Coffee	15 "
Ground Wheat	30 "	Soap	10 "
Ground Corn	30 "	Wood	1000 "
Beans	15 "	Potatoes	400 "
Peas	15 "	Vegetables	1000 "
		Seeds	15 "

From L. A. Argentina. Report No. 3073 March 13, 1942

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training and Campaign  
Procedure.

(e) Tactics and Strategy (Cont'd)

Bread for the troops was furnished by five field ovens established in the Artillery post in Mendoza. These ovens were of Argentine manufacture and are semi-mobile and had a capacity of one peace time Division. After the Manoeuvres one was sent to each of the five Divisional Headquarters.

The men were clothed in a very poor quality of cotton uniform which was very unsightly after short use. The Government bought two uniforms for each man. One for the manoeuvres and one for the parade on November 10th.

Ordnance Department.

The Argentine designation for this Department is "Arsenales de Guerra". It established small repair shops and supply depots at Alto Verde, Borbollon, and Tunuyan. Also two munition deposits in the vicinity of each of the above zones. These shops repaired all vehicles both animal drawn and motorized. Ammunition was furnished on requisition with the allowance as follows:

For Exercises by Detachment:

For each Rifle or Carbine	30 Rounds
For each Automatic Rifle	300 "
For each Machine Gun	1000 "
For each Gun 7.5	30 "
For each Howitzer 10.5	30 "
For cannon 13	10 "
For Howitzer 15	20 "

For Division Manoeuvres:

For each Carbine	40 "
For each Automatic Rifle	400 "
For each Machine Gun	1000 "
For each Gun 7.5	40 "
For each Howitzer 10.5	40 "
For Cannon 13	15 "
For Howitzer 15	30 "

Medical Services:

There was established in the zone of operation medical services specified in the War Strength tables of organization for an Infantry Division. These included:

- (a) Medical Battalion of 1 Medical Company and 3 Field Hospitals
- (b) Medical Squadron of 1 Section stretcher bearers and 1 Veterinary Hospital.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3873 March 23rd, 1928

Subject: Medical Instruction and High  
Procedures.

(a) Medical and Surgical.

(b) The medical instruction, which was given in the field hospitals, was of a high standard. The instruction was given in six medical and surgical hospitals.

(c) The medical instruction was given in the field hospitals and in the medical and surgical hospitals.

(d) The medical instruction was given in the field hospitals and in the medical and surgical hospitals. The medical instruction was given in the field hospitals and in the medical and surgical hospitals.

Definite medical instruction was given as to water, clothing and camp arrangements. These were apparently carried out for the Surgeon General informed the undersigned that sick rate was 1/3 less than garrison rate. This was surprising on account of the great changes in temperature during 24 hours. At noon the thermometer would register summer heat and at midnight almost freezing. Then too, the dust at times was very bad. Behind a marching column a person could not see an object 50 feet away. The Surgeon General was very proud of the functioning of his hospitals and cited the case of a Sergeant who had a hand grenade to explode in his hand. He was evacuated to the manoeuvre hospital in Mendoza and the hand was amputated within the hour of the accident.

Of some 14,000 horses at the manoeuvres only 11 died during that period.

#### Camp and Road Discipline:

Both appeared below average. The afternoon of the 5th the Attachés were taken for a tour in automobiles in the vicinity of the troops. For about three miles the troops were camped along the main road. Just so thick that when a vehicle passed nothing could be seen. On this road there was two way traffic of vehicles, soldiers walking and riding horses. No traffic control whatever.

In the gutter along the road ran a stream of water from a flowing well some miles away. In this stream for a half a mile soldiers were bathing, washing clothes and watering horses. Nothing like it has ever been seen by the undersigned except natives of Northern Luzon. Attached is a view of a camp visited. The tents seemed to have been pitched without regard to any rule or organization. In some cases 20 shelter halves were observed buttoned together, and in others two.

The Argentine Army has just adopted a very good type of rolling kitchen. A separate report has already been forwarded. On reaching camp, the kitchens observed by the undersigned were

From L.... Argentina. Report No. 3673 March 23, 1928

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Subject: Military Manoeuvres in Argentina  
1926.

(c) Tactical Manoeuvres (Cont'd).

parked out in line, etc. The manoeuvres were conducted in the best etc. manner. The manoeuvres were conducted in the best etc. manner. The manoeuvres were conducted in the best etc. manner.

General Comments:

The manoeuvres were a success and surprised all Attachés attending. The entraining and detraining both on concentration and deconcentration was done in an excellent manner. The officers and conscripts responded to all calls in a well disciplined manner and demonstrated that they possessed stamina and energy. The supply services though on a small scale put through supplies where they were desired at the required time.

The camp and road discipline merited criticism as well as the functioning of Staff and High Command and the Air Service. The impossibility of receiving a copy of the orders prevent a more definite criticism of Staff functioning.

Sources:

Personal Observation at Manoeuvres  
Argentine Army Officers  
"Grandes Maniobras en la Provincia de Mendoza"  
(Ministerio de Guerra)

NOTE:

The Military Attachés were handicapped in making a proper tactical criticism of the manoeuvres, for the following reasons:

Position sketches and tables of organization not furnished. Copies of orders issued to the "Red" and the "Blue" Commanders not furnished, these were requested both verbally and in writing.

The Military Attachés were invited to visit the manoeuvres on the 6th and 7th days only. A Captain whose knowledge was very limited was placed in charge of the party. The Attachés did not visit the firing lines and hence know nothing of the fire direction, location of the different elements, functioning of communications, etc., repeated requests were made on this Captain without effect. Nor was the Headquarters of either party visited after the manoeuvres began.

From: *C. H. Smith* Report No. 3873 March 23rd, 1926

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Argentina (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training

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## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training

(a) Combat Training.

The basis of the garrison and field training of the Argentine Army was laid down by the Germans before the World War, and is now carried on by the superior Argentine officers, most of whom served with German troops in Europe. After the War, five Germans were employed individually in Argentina for several years. However, now only one remains. His activities are limited and more or less kept secret, yet it is known that he is on duty in the office of the Inspector General and advises on programs of instruction.

The annual program followed is:

The month of January is employed in examining, incorporating assigning and equipping the annual contingent of conscripts.

Individual Instruction:

Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers: from February 1st till June 30.  
Artillery: from February 1st till June 15th.  
Aviation: from February 1st till May 31st.  
Communication from February 1st till June 30th.  
Railroad troops from February 1st till May 31st.

Company, Squadron or Battery.

Infantry, Cavalry & Engineers from July 1st until Sept 15th.  
Artillery: from June 16th until September 15th.

Battalion, Group, Regiment and Target Practice.

Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers & Artillery from September 16th until October 10th.

Practical Work

Aviation: from June 1st until October 10th  
Communication: From September 11 until October 10th  
Railroad Troops: from September 1st to November 15th.

Final exercises and manoeuvres:

For all troops except Railroad troops from October 15th until November 15th.

The remainder of the year is when officers take leave, mustering out conscripts etc.

The field training is from October 15 to November 15 varies from year to year. This year it will probably be Division Exercises in the vicinity of garrison. In 1927 all the Divisions and 4500 reserves were assembled in Mendoza for manoeuvres on quite an extended scale. Report given under (e) 6700.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3880 April 16, 1928



## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training

(a) Combat Training (Cont'd)

Apparent Results: The Argentine citizen responds naturally to military training and at the end of 6 months of his military service, the conscript is well grounded in duties of the soldier and makes a smart appearance in drills on marches and at parades.

It was noted at the Manoeuvres that at the end of nine months training, the soldier appeared to be in excellent physical condition and able to stand up under considerable hardship. It is the opinion of the undersigned that the fundamental training of the soldier is much more thorough and complete than the Staff and Command instruction of higher officials.

The details of the Program followed for Aviation are:

The conscript is first given individual and close order infantry drill, gymnastics and target practice with carbine and machine guns.

Instruction in aircraft includes: General knowledge of planes; nomenclatures of different parts of plane, formations on the ground of plane, care of flying material, putting in and taking out airplanes from hangers, serving planes with oil, gas and water, spinning of propeller and care to be exercised, fire precaution to be taken, transport of airplane by trucks etc. Instruction of personnel on duty at landing field, duties signals and their employment.

Photographic Section

Only for certain personnel, who are assigned to this section:

Knowledge of photography and its appliance; knowledge and description of Camaras; How to focus and adjust the image on the ground class; Influence of the sun rays on the lense and times of exposure; knowledge of chemicals; their use and preparation of the baths; Printing copies; developing; fixing; washing and methods for care to be taken in each operation; knowledge and description of aerial photography machines; working of an internal combustion engine and of the Delco-Light; management of an enlarger, making a practical demonstration; knowledge of the different printing papers; aerial and terrestrial; time of exposure according to the transparency of the negative. Changing plates in a camara; precautions to be held in mind; cleaning and caring for material; making reproductions enlarging or reducing the original; printing copies from wet negatives. Different methods for suspending aerial camaras; preparation of an aerial camara to take pictures; placing of the camara on the plane; organization of a photographic section in campaign; knowledge and appliance of superimposing tables; practical exercises with campaign equipment.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3880 April 16, 1928

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training. (Cont'd)Communication Section:

Only for certain personnel, who are assigned to this section:

1. Radio Telegraphy: Installation of a Radio Station; Function and most usual defects in radiotelegraphy work. Knowledge of the usual abbreviations in aviation communications.
2. Signals: Knowledge and use of Signal codes.
3. Telephones: Telephone construction; construction of telephone lines; Exterior work; subterranean lines; Air lines; installation and use of telephonic apparatus

Motor Vehicles:

Only for certain personnel who are assigned to this section:

Conducting vehicles by mechanical traction:

1. Theoretical knowledge of motors; names of the different parts and the use of each part; transmission in the Ford; Ignition and lighting by magneto and battery. Characteristics of a Ford and in what it differs from other motors; Description of other lighting systems. Description and functioning of carburetors; Steering-wheels, different systems. Cooling systems, different types, function, care, modes of proceeding when there is a shortage of water or in places where it is impossible to use water. Lubrification. Parts needing daily attention and parts needing periodical attention. Frame and chassis; parts of which they are composed; most delicate parts; periodical inspection; care. Suspension; different types of springs and care they require. Brakes, different systems and care they require.
2. Steering and driving; Correct way to start. Skidding; precautions against; Speed. Passing different obstacles. Correct way to go over stones; mud pools and obstacles in general. Crossing of street corners; precautions. Backing precautions to be taken before starting to back. Applying brakes. Defects in running and ways of correcting same. Emergency means employed while on march. Economic running and taking advantage of suitable land for same. Running in columns. Distance to be kept between each vehicle. Loading and unloading aviation material, combustible, ammunition etc.

A part of the personnel is also sent to the shops after recruit instruction for training as mechanics and specialists.

The course for pilots and observers (officers & non-commissioned officers) is covered under aviation schools given below.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3880 April 16, 1928

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training (Cont'd)

Gunnery: Instruction in Firing Battery; Instruction on safety regulations and observation of targets; Selection of observation point; Employment of observation Cart; Selection of position of battery commander; Establishment of communications with the battery and with the battalion commander; installment of antenna post.

Preparation for Firing at a determined target: Examination of the target; Election of the aiming point; Estimating distances; Measuring of angle of site; Determination of quadrant elevation; designation of target (in case it is visible); Commands for laying the guns, in case of an invisible target.

Firing of Battery: Firing for adjustment; Distribution of fire; Fire for effect; Change of target; Change of projectile or of fuze; Firing with aerial observation; Change of front during fire; Making out firing report.

The instruction is under the Commander of Artillery in the various divisions and also subject to annual inspection by officers from the office of the Inspector General.

Marksmanship:

The conscripts are first taught the general knowledge of the piece and how to clean and preserve it. Next, the theory of fire and records and scoring. In the school of fire the men are first given detailed instructions in "pointing and aiming" of the rifle, trigger squeeze and firing with blank cartridges, so as to accustom the recruit to the discharge of the rifle. Proficiency in marksmanship is divided into eight classes. As an officer and soldier becomes proficient in one class he becomes eligible to try for the next one. The subject of marksmanship is given considerable study and work in Argentina. The youths of the country are encouraged to take it up and a reward of having to serve only three months instead of 12 if on test they show certain proficiency. To this end there is a separate branch of the War Department devoted to this work with about 122 rifle ranges throughout different parts of the country. The Army furnishes the instructors and personnel to serve the ranges.

Care of Equipment: Throughout the instruction in all arms both theoretically in their manuals and practically in drills and instruction, much importance is placed on care of equipment. The result is the equipment is in good condition though very old and obsolete.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3880 April 16, 1928

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training. (Cont'd)Minor Tactics:

Each Division Commander conducts War games or tactical walks in the vicinity of the Command, once a month during the first two periods of instruction of the troops. The Chief of Staff of the Division will be in immediate charge of this instruction and all field officers of the command junior to him take part. All Superior Officers attend the critique. Such troops as are necessary are used to carry out the problems.

Every two years the General Staff of the Army takes a Staff ride and the other year a "War game" is held by that organization. In these practices all Division and Brigade Commanders with their General Staffs take part and the exercises are directed by the Inspector General of the Army.

The above instruction is in addition to the manoeuvres during the period October 15th to November 15th.

Sanitation and Health:

This subject is covered in the individual instruction of the soldier in connection with that on first aid treatment.

The Argentine Army Since the War has gone in on an extensive scale for athletic instruction throughout the Army. In the Military College, service schools, non-commissioned officers' schools and in the units. The result is most noticeable in the well set up figures of the Army personnel, and their ability to undergo hardships in their manoeuvres.

G-2 Report

6700

ARGENTINA(Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training. (Cont'd)

S C H O O L S  
CLASSIFICATION.-

The Argentine Army have schools for the various combatant arms and the Superior School of War. The first have what might be termed "get rich quick" courses to teach particular officers particular things and these courses vary from three weeks to six months in length. All officers do not attend the service schools. The attendance at these schools depends on the duty or position occupied by individual officers. Neither do all officers attend three years at the Superior School of War. This school combines languages, history and the higher art of War in a three years' course. The entrance for a three year course is by competitive examination and the standards are high for an officer to compete the three years. Officers are not admitted to the Superior School of War after the grade of Captain.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3880 April 16, 1928

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training. (Cont'd)S C H O O L S

## INFANTRY - CAVALRY - ARTILLERY - COMMUNICATIONS.

The first three of these schools are located at Campo de Mayo and the last at Palomar. The schools are under the command of a Colonel. In all matters of administration and government, the Directors report directly to the Minister of War and to the Inspector General on all matters of instruction and war plans.

1) Course for Lieutenants: Students are the junior Lieutenants of each Regiment or independent group of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. Officers from mounted Infantry attend the Cavalry school. The average number of students is 40. The results of the course are very good. It gives the junior officers an excellent foundation.

2) Captains and Commanders of Accompanying Battery: One per regiment (or independent group) of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry. And the Commanders of Accompanying Batteries. Each in the school of their respective arm, except Mounted Infantry Officers, attend the Cavalry school. Duration of course is one month. The average number of students is 45. The results are good.

3) Commanders of Machine Gun Companies or Machine Gun Squadrons: One from each regiment of Infantry or each Regiment of Cavalry which has a Machine Gun Unit. In the schools of their respective arm and the length of the course is one month. The average number of students is 20, and the results are good.

4) Field Officers Course: Commanders of Brigades and of Mountain Detachment; Commanders of Artillery and Infantry in the Divisions; All officers of the General Staff of each Division. 1 Lt. Colonel or Major from each Regiment of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery and Battalion of Engineers. These students attend the school of their respective arms and the duration of the course is 3 weeks. The average number of students is 65.

5) School for Umpires of Tactical problems: This school was established in 1928 in the School of Artillery. Students are one field officer from each Division: War Department Branch; General Staff of the Army; Mountain Detachments; Brigades of Cavalry and one from each of the Service Schools. The course is for one month. The average number of Students is 25.

6) Field Officers of Section of Communication, of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery: One from each Regiment and independent groups which have Communication Sections in the School of Communication and the course lasts 40 days. The Average number of pupils is 40.

From: M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3880

April 16, 1928

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training (Cont'd)

7) Reg. Radio Officers (Artillery) A Lieutenant or First Lieutenant per regiment of Artillery or Independent group under the School of Communication. The instruction is at Group 1 of Aviation in Palomar. This course lasts 15 days. The average number of students is 11.

8) Non-Commissioned Officers: Those recently graduated from the Non commissioned officers school are incorporated in the service schools as follows: 50% of those assigned to the Infantry; Cavalry 100%; Artillery 100%. The length of the course is one year. The average number of students is 350 Infantry; 140 Artillery, 140 Cavalry and 70 Engineers.

9) Non Commissioned Officers of the Communication Section of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery: One non-commissioned officer from each regiment or Independent Group which has a Communication Section. They attend the school of Communication and the length of the course is one year. The average number of students is 40.

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training. (Cont'd)S C H O O L SGeneral:

The Field Officer Courses in the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Schools follow along the same lines and have for their object the teaching of:

- a) Combat procedure for different units of the different arms.
- b) Cooperation of different arms in combat.
- c) Independent of the above, combat firing of the different arms.

The program is varied each year by the Inspector General. The directors of the schools forward to the Inspector General of the Army 15 days before the commencement of the course, the general plan of the exercises for approval. 20 days following completion of the exercises, a full report is submitted.

The exercises of each arm are directed by the Director of the respective school and witnessed by the respective Inspector of the arm.

When the exercise includes other arms, the Directors of the school request the necessary cooperation from other schools. The central administration of this course is in the Artillery School. This course is entirely too short for what is attempted to teach. The results are of doubtful value.

The school for Umpires, established in 1928, is also located in the Artillery School. This course will include: a) Tactical studies; b) Efficiency of modern arms; c) map exercises and terrain exercises; d) Preparation of decisions of Umpires in determined situations; e) Practical exercises with troops. This is the first year of this course. It will be followed and a report submitted as to apparent results.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3880 April 16, 1928



## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training (Cont'd)S C H O O L S - INFANTRY1. Course for Lieutenants:

The object of this course is to prepare and perfect Lieutenants as Chiefs of Platoons in combat. The instruction covers:

- a) Combat of Squadron (rifle and Machine Gun) of platoons; platoon reinforced by other troops; Machine guns platoon, and combat of company.
- b) Nomenclature, characteristics and management of the rifle mortars, machine guns, auto rifles and hand grenades; theory of fire (knowledge necessary as an instructor and director of fire) and practice fire with all small arms.
- c) Fortification and field works. Use of these in attack and defence. Construction of obstacles, wire entanglements etc.
- d) Nomenclature and use of Fire Control and Observation instruments.

2. Course for Captains.

To prepare officers of the grade as instructors of the company and to perfect them as leaders in combat of that unit is the object of this course. The course includes:

- a) Instruction on the company in combat.
- b) Instruction on the nomenclature and management of the different arms and practical firing practice with each.

This course is essentially a practical course, the theoretical instruction being reduced to the minimum.

3. Course for Machine Gun Company Commanders.

This course is a practical one and has for its object to teach the commanders of Machine Gun the employment of that arm in Combat. There is taught methods of fire, direct and indirect. The students actually directing fire of school troops. It is believed the time allotted is sufficient for the object of the course.

4. Course for Corporals recently graduated from the Non-commissioned Officers School:

This includes:

- a) Individual fire instruction; as squadron leader of an automatic rifle, Squadron.

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training (Cont'd)

b) Nomenclature of Automatic Rifles, hand grenades, gas masks, theory of fire, target practice and combat firing with rifle and automatic rifle.

c) Service in campaign. Service of security & Information Petrolling, etc. All duties that would fall to a Squadron leader.

d) Fortification. Attack and defense of obstruction, wire entanglements, etc.

e) Map reading & sketching.

These students are assigned to school troops as additional corporals to revise practical training.

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training (Cont'd)CAVALRY SCHOOL1. Course for Lieutenant.

(a) Instruction in use of Cavalry. Combat of Group (fours, Section (Platoon) and Squadron (troop)).

(b) Characteristics of accompanying Battery. Nomenclature and management of Machine Guns, Automatic rifle, and hand grenades. Theory of fire. Target practice and combat firing. Estimation of distances.

(c) Fortification and field works. Attack and defense of obstruction, wire entanglements, etc.

(d) Equitation and horse training. The officers are used as instructors of troops assigned to the school.

2. Course for Captains.

(a) Instruction in the use of Cavalry. Conduet of a Squadron; Combat of Squadron (Attack, defense, pursuit, etc.)

(b) Arms and Firing. Accompanying Battery, its feneral characteristics; nomenclature and management of Machine Guns auto rifles and hand grenades.

This course is entirely practical.

3. Course for Commanders of Machine Gun Squadrons.

This is a practical course and its object is to Machine Gun Commanders the employment of that arm in combat. Methods of fire, direct and indirect are taught. The students actually direct fire of school troops. The time allotted is sufficient for the object of the course.

4. Course for Non Commissioned Officers (Corporals recently qualified)

- (a) Instruction in use of Cavalry
- (b) Instruction in Arms and firing.
- (c) Fortification and field works
- (d) Equitation and horse training.
- (e) Map reading and sketching.

As in the Infantry school, these subjects are gone into to the extent of teaching corporals to be squadron leaders. They are assigned to troops of the school for practical training.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3880 April 16, 1928

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training (Cont'd)SCHOOLS - ARTILLERYCourses for Lieutenants

This course covers:

(a) Practical instruction of the Arms on the March. Position of the group commander, battery Commander and the different units of the command. Employment of personnel in reconnaissance, placing of battery in firing position in combat, reconnaissance of position and advancing to the position. The Firing - preparation of firing data, observation, firing against distant targets with ground and air observation.

(b) Accompanying batteries: Employment of the Section. Firing with isolated piece and by battery.

(c) Theory of Fire: Study of dispersion, probable error, and 50% zones; firing tables, construction and application; firing regulations, special influence, atmospheric influences.

(d) Small Arms: Knowledge and management of automatic rifles, carbine and pistols. So much of theory of fire as is necessary for instructors. Fire of Combat.

(e) Fortification & Field Works: Construction of observation posts; cover for the canons; prepared position for the battery; construction and destroyers of wire entanglements; embarking and disembarking from trains.

(f) Equitation: Practical work with the object of preparing a methodical and progressive instructor.

(g) Fire control instruments: Complete knowledge of the employment and management of all the fire control instruments and means of communication.

2. Course for Captains & Accompanying Battery Commanders.

This includes:

(a) Conduct of battery in Combat. Methods of instruction.

(b) Fire - Organization of and firing exercises. Fire against distant targets with ground and air observation. Change of targets.

(c) Theory of fire: Special and atmospheric influences.

3. Course for Corporals.

This includes:

(a) Instruction in the use of the Arms.

(b) Instruction in Firing.

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training, (Cont'd)

- (c) Instruction with small arms
- (d) Fortification and Field works
- (e) Equitation and horse training.

It appears to the undersigned that the course for Lieutenants covers too wide a range for six months in duration. No opportunity has been afforded to ascertain how thorough is this training.

The non Commissioned officers in this branch as in the others appears most efficient.

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training (Cont'd)

SCHOOLS - Communication

(a) Course for Field Officers from Communication Section of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.

The object of this school is to teach these officers the use of Communication Equipment so that they may instruct the different units, command them in active service and also act as adviser to their commanding officer on Communication matters.

The course includes: Service telephones, radio, beam signal apparatus; messenger dogs (perros de guerra) pigeons; light signals and pistols.

The average number of students attending this course are forty and the length of the course is forty days. It is believed the course is entirely too short to go into this subject very deeply

(b) Course for Non Commissioned Officers from Organization mentioned in (a) above.

The object of this school is to teach non-commissioned officers to use Communication material in order that they may assist the officers of the Communication troops. Their course includes: Electricity, telephones, light signals, code communication, decoding messages, map reading, sketching, Radio signals with mirrors; gasoline motors. Messenger dogs and pigeons.

The number of students are 40 and the course lasts one year. It is believed the results are excellent. Equipment is new and is maintained in good condition.

(c) Course for Radio Officers.

This course is for instructing a Lieutenant or First Lieutenant of each Artillery Regiment or independent group in signalling. The average number of students are 11 and the course lasts 15 days. The course covers: Equipment of Radio Station, telephones, mirror signalling; and light signalling.

The graduates are used by the Regiment in Connection with plane observing Artillery fire. It appears that the subject is large for such a short course. An effort will be made to get in personal touch with this work.

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training (Cont'd)SCHOOLS - AVIATION

The courses specified are for military pilots, observers and motor mechanics. This last course is not active this year due to lack of funds. Ordinarily it is a two year course and an additional six months in the shops.

The course for officers consists of two years. The first year is to qualify as a military observer and the second year the students learn to pilot the machine.

Formerly the courses were in reverse order but after learning to fly the officer desired to do nothing else so now first he must take the observers' course. The non-commissioned officers take the pilots course only.

The observers course consists of: Tactics, organization; observation area; Radio; communications, Fire and armament, bombing; aerial photography; electricity; motors and airplanes; sketching; laws on aerial navigation and Hygiene.

The course for Pilots includes: Theory of flying; piloting; aeronautical material; aerial navigation, cooperation with observer (photography, connection with ground; bombing); armament and Firing; and Hygiene.

The number of students are 15 officers and 15 non-commissioned officers in the school for pilots and 15 officers in the observers school.

The Officers of the Army show very little interest in Aviation. Twice this year the beginning of the course was post-poned before 15 applicants could be secured. An aviator here receives 50% additional pay; service counts double for retirement, and one time he may request promotion as soon as he has served the minimum time in the grade. They feel there is not sufficient inducement offered for the risks taken.

On the other hand there were 90 applicants from the Non-Commissioned officers for the 15 vacancies. Quicker promotion more pay and double service for retirement are the inducements.

The school is very good and it is believed the Argentine citizen takes easily to aviation and they are good fliers.

From: M.A. Argentina.

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April 16, 1928

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

## (a) Combat Training. (Cont'd)

THE SUPERIOR SCHOOL OF WAR

The mission of this School is to give a specially selected number of officers from all arms a superior military knowledge which will fit them for the General Staff and other duties of high command.

The course of instruction is three consecutive years. Under the promotion law of the Army all First Lieutenants who are to be considered for promotion at the end of a calendar year will attend Course I of the Superior School of War during that year. In addition there are 20 regular students chosen by competitive examination after having been recommended by their commanding officers as believing them to have the necessary qualifications.

To compete in the examination, a candidate must fulfill the following:

- (a) Be a First Lieutenant or Captain.
- (b) 5 years service in Company of his Arm.
- (c) To be of a studious disposition
- (d) Rating at least "Very Good"
- (e) Personality and character indicating that he can fulfil Superior positions in the Army.

An officer who enters the Course I under provision of the promotion law is exempt from entrance examination. A very limited number who have distinguished themselves continue with courses II and III. The others return to their arm and if they desire to take the course later, they submit an application to enter the competitive examination for entrance as any other officer and if successful take the full three year course.

<u>Course I</u>	<u>Course II</u>	<u>Course III</u>
Tactics	Tactics	Tactics
Military History	Military History	Military History
Arms	Service of the Gen. Staff	Trench Warfare
Fortification	Fortification	Fortification
Study of the Land	Military Geography	Naval War
Military Organization	Naval Warfare	Constitutional
General History	Communications	Administrative
French	Economic and Political	& International
German or English	socialogy	Rights
Portuguese	Military Organization	French
Military Justice	General History	German
Hygiene	Hygiene	English
Horsemanship	French	Portuguese
	German	Horsemanship
	English	
	Portuguese	
	Horsemanship	

Studies:-

Students may elect German or English. French and

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training: (Cont'd)

Portuguese are obligatory.

In addition to the above subjects there is a special course in surveying and typography which a certain number of students may elect.

The students of the III Course each year make a number of visits to industrial establishments in connection with their studies.

The school also attends manoeuvres each year during the period of October 15th and November 15th.

To continue Course II and III the students must have received a standing of satisfactory in all subjects in Courses I and II; show aptitude for study and intelligence; Personality and character in the opinion of the Director of the School to fulfill superior positions in the Army; Physically fit and an efficiency report of "Very good".

At the end of the three years Course, the students are divided into three groups: Distinguished, Very good and Satisfactory. The first are placed on eligible lists for General Staff duty, the second are given a diploma and the third a certificate. About 40 % go on the eligible list.

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(a) Combat Training (Cont'd)

There are only two foreigners on duty with the Argentine Army. One, General Schwartz is a professor of Fortification in the Superior School of War and also in the Military College. The other is General Kretchmer, German, who is an adviser on military programs in the office of the Inspector General of the Army. It is believed the latter has considerable part in making of plans and problems for the tactical programs which conclude the years' training as well as criticising the daily work. General Schwartz has no influence on training and results.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3880 April 16th, 1928

ARGENTINA (COMBAT)

Subject: Military Training.

(b) Technical and Administrative Training.

SCHOOLS - ADMINISTRATION

This school is to train personnel for Commission as Sub Lieutenants of Administration. The students are recruited from the non-Commissioned officers of the Army. To enter the school they must pass an examination on: Castellano, Argentine geography, Argentine History, Arithmetic and Civil Government.

The Sub Lieutenant's Course comprises two years as follows:

I Year

Book-keeping, Accounting, Topography, Civil Code, Subsistence Supply, Laws on Military discipline, Military regulations (internal garrison, honors and uniform) Military Transportation and Service of supply in time of War, Military organization and Equitation.

II Year

Commercial Accounting, Accounting Administration Department, Book-keeping, Subsistence supply, Topography, Laws of Military discipline, Commercial Law, Regulation of Service of Supply, Military organization, Military Regulation, and Equitation.

The number of pupils during the 1928 courses are 30 in both classes.

School equipment is adequate and methods appear to be progressive.

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(b) Technical and Administrative Training. (Cont'd)MECHANICAL SCHOOL

This school has for its object the instruction of Argentine youths between 16 and 21 years in mechanical trade to fill the needs of the Army. This is an excellent school and is very popular among the Argentines. The number of students is about 350 and annually three times that number apply for admission.

The courses are four and five years. The theoretical training is the same for all the students during the first three years. This includes: Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry trigonometry, elementary physics, elements of machine design analytical Geometry, mechanics, resistance of materials, arms and military materials.

The practical work is that pertaining to mechanist apprenticeship.

At the end of three years 35 % of the class (lower part) continue another year in the shops of the arsenal and graduate "Armorerers" 3rd Class. The other 65% which are the highest members of the Class by order of merit continue two years more and graduate as "Mechanics" 2nd Class. As Artillery Specialists Optical instrument men, motor mechanics, etc. The 5th year of their training is spent in the Arsenal shops following their respective speciality.

The results of this school are excellent. The wording of the contract is such that if the student through his own fault fails to complete the course the cost of his training is refunded the Government by his parents. The success of the system is due to some extent to the conscript law and also opportunities for mechanical training are not very abundant in this country.

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(b) Technical and Administrative Training. (Cont'd)FENCING AND GYMNASIUM SCHOOL

The Mission of this school is to train a certain number of Argentine men each year for duty as instructors in Fencing and Gymnasium in the Army.

Candidates for this school must be Argentine citizens; over 16 years of age and less than 21; physically fit for duty, excellent moral character; pass an entrance examination; sign a contract for 3 years as student and 5 years as a sergeant major of this Corps before being commissioned. Preference is given candidates who have had service in military, naval, sub-officials or mechanic's Schools.

The entrance examination covers spanish; Argentine, Greek & Roman History; Arithmetic, Anatomy and Hygiene.

The school course is 3 years and includes the following:

1st Year:

Anatomy  
History of Physical Education  
History of Fencing  
Methodical Gymnastics  
Singing  
Practical Fencing  
Group Fencing  
Gymnastics  
Rifle fencing  
Swimming  
Foot-Ball & Basket Ball

2nd Year:

Anatomy  
History of Physical Education  
History of Fencing  
Methodical Gymnastics  
Singing  
Practical Fencing  
Group Fencing  
Gymnastics  
Rifle Fencing  
Gymnasium Apparatus  
Swimming  
Foot-Ball & Basket Ball  
Military Instruction

3rd Year:

Gygiene and First Aid  
Gymnasium  
Rifle Fencing  
Sabre Fencing  
Fencing (foils)  
Fencing (Broad sword)  
Graduation work  
Singing  
Athleatism  
Gymnastic Apparatus  
Swimming  
Foot-Ball & Basket Ball  
Military Instruction.

This school is new, 1928 being the third year. It promises to accomplish its mission in an excellent manner. The number of students is 15 in each class or a total of 45.

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## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(c) Cadet Training.

The Military College is now located in the Suburb of Buenos Aires known as San Martin. The buildings are old and facilities are very poor. There has been under construction in Palomar for several years the New military College. It should be completed in 18 months and will give the school all the facilities and ground needed for their work.

The Cadet course is four years. The number of students average 600 and the average graduating class is 65 or 70.

The Courses are as follows:

1st Year:

	3	hours	a	week
Geometry	3	"	"	"
Algebra	3	"	"	"
Grammar	3	"	"	"
Modern History	2	"	"	"
American Geography	2	"	"	"
anatomy & Physiology	2	"	"	"
French	2	"	"	"
Drawing	2	"	"	"
Regulations	2	"	"	"
Gymnasium and Swimming	5	"	"	"
Military Instruction	12	"	"	"

2nd Year

Geometry and Trigonometry	3	"	"	"
Algebra	3	"	"	"
Physics	2	"	"	"
Chemistry	2	"	"	"
Literature	2	"	"	"
History	2	"	"	"
Geography	2	"	"	"
French	2	"	"	"
Drawing	2	"	"	"
Regulations	2	"	"	"
Gymnasium & Swimming	5	"	"	"
Military Instruction	12	"	"	"

3rd Year

Geometry, trigonometry & Cosmography	3	"	"	"
Topography	2	"	"	"
Physics	2	"	"	"
Chemistry	2	"	"	"
Physiology and Logic	2	"	"	"
Argentine History	2	"	"	"
Geography Argentine and neighboring Countries	2	"	"	"
French	2	"	"	"
Hipology	1	"	"	"
Telegraphy	1	"	"	"
Topographical drawings	2	"	"	"
Regulations	2	"	"	"

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## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject ; Military Training.

(c) Cadet Training. (Continued.)

## 3rd Year (Cont'd)

Gymnasium, fencing and swimming	5 hours a week
Horsemanship	1 " " "
Military Instruction	12 " " "

4th Year

Introduction to Mechanics and Calculation	1 " " "
Tactics	4 " " "
Arms & Target practice	2 " " "
Military Organization	1 " " "
General Fortification	2 " " "
Practical Topography	2 " " "
Penalty and International Conventions	2 " " "
Military Correspondence	1 " " "
Moral and Civil Instruction	2 " " "
French	1 " " "
Hygiene	1 " " "
Explosive-Regulations	2 " " "
Topographical studies on the land	2 " " "
Gymnasium, Fencing and swimming	5 " " "
Horsemanship	2 " " "
Officers Instruction	12 " " "

The course of instruction at this school and the results obtained are excellent. The principal variation of the school and the United States Military Academy is in their practical work. At the end of the first year the students by lot are assigned to branches of the service. 50% to Infantry, 20% to Artillery, 20% to Cavalry and 10% to the Engineers and during the following years each attend drills in their respective branch only.

During 1927 an opportunity was afforded the United States Attache to witness a parade of students of this College, Cadets from Uruguay, Paraguay Bolivia and Chile. The Argentine College far outclassed them all in general physique and smartness of drill. The general character and reputation of this school is excellent.

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(c) Cadet Training. (Cont'd)POST GRADUATE COURSE

There is a Post Graduate Course of two years located at the Military College. All Artillery and Engineer officers attend this school and other officers may apply. The officers first attend the school of the various arms.

There is also a third year of this Post graduate work called "Special Course" Officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the 2 years course mentioned above are detailed as students. On completing this course the most distinguished officer of each arm is sent to Europe for a two year study in shops, schools and industrial plants.

The courses of study are:

First Year:-

Analytical mathematics; Analytical and descriptive Geometry; mechanics; graphic statics; chemistry; exterior Ballistics; Metallurgy; explosives; Topography; mechanical Drawing; Gymnasium; Fencing and Equitation.

Second Year:

Technical regulations; Engineers Material; Electricity; Motors, Machine mechanics; Resistance of materials; Metallurgy; Army and materials of War; Chemistry; Permanent Fortifications; Interior Ballistics, Exterior Ballistics; Astronomy; Construction, roads and railroads; Architecture; Mechanical drawing, Fencing and equitation.

Special Course:-

Engineer Service; Design and manufacture of Arms; applied electricity; applied mechanics; Motors; drawing; Theory of electricity; Field and permanent Fortifications; Ballistics; Construction; General Geology; Fencing and Equitation.

The Military Attaché has had very little opportunity to observe the results of this course. It is believed to be excellent. The number of Students are 30 for the two year courses and 8 for the special course.



## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(c) Cadet Training. (Cont'd)

The National Military College is the only institution of its kind in the country.

There is another school of the Army not mentioned above which in the opinion of the undersigned is worthy of special mention

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS SCHOOL

This school has for its object the selection and instruction of volunteer students to prepare them for non-Commissioned officers. This in the opinion of the undersigned is an excellent feature of the Argentine Military establishment. The candidate must be over 18 years and less than 30 years of age. He must be a bachelor or a widower without children. The enlisted period is four years. The course of instruction is for two and includes theoretical and practical work qualifying the candidate to fill the duties of a non-commissioned officer.


At the end of the course, the students must stand an examination and are classified according to merit. On successfully completing the course, they graduate as Corporals. All of those assigned to Artillery and Cavalry and 50% of those assigned to the Infantry attend the following year the School of their respective Arm as described in (a).

This method furnishes to the Army a Corps of non-commissioned Officers of standard training and as a rule of age sufficiently young to give excellent service.

The course of training covers recruit drill, care of material, school of Company, Squadron, & Battery; various duties of non Commissioned officers, and the second year actual practice as instructors. After graduation the student goes to the school of his respective arm for another year except in the Infantry where 50% go direct to organizations.

## Sources:

War Department manuals  
Argentine Army Officers  
Personal Observation

From: MIA. Argentina.  Report No. 3880. April 16, 1928

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training.

(d) Training of Forces other than the Active Army.

There is no instruction along the lines indicated except in the Active Army.

The only forces mentioned under 6010 (a) except the Active Army, which receive any instruction from the Regular Army is the Reserves and the Gendarmerie. During 1927, 4,500 were called for one months' training. That is the first time reserves had been called for training.

There is no instruction of National and Territorial Guard.

The Gendarmerie enlisted men are volunteers and the officers are of the Active Army. Its instruction is along special lines.

*C. D. [Signature]*  
From: M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3880

April 16, 1928

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training and  
Campaign Procedure

(c) Tactics and Strategy.

On October 21st the Military Attaches were invited to attend a short manoeuvre at Campo de Mayo. The manoeuvre lasted half a day and was the culmination of two weeks service in the field by the troops involved. It was a simple problem involving two small detachments consisting of two battalions of Infantry, a squadron of Cavalry, a section of Maxim guns, a battalion of Field Artillery, and one aeroplane on each side. A translation of the problem is attached hereto.

The manoeuvre was of very little importance from a tactical standpoint, but it is true that the troops were greatly handicapped by the necessity of manoeuvring before stationary observers as we were not furnished with mounts. We did, however, change position once during the exercise by motor. It seemed evident that they were not anxious for us to see too much, and this I could not understand because there was so little to see, but Wing Commander Johnson of Great Britain, who has been to other exercises here, stated that it was because they were ashamed of what they had to offer. As the country is very flat, and we did not have an elevated position it was difficult to follow the manoeuvre and we had to rely entirely upon the critique to discover what had actually happened.

The things of importance that I noticed were as follows:

Complete lack of road discipline - troops are marched either in the middle or all over the road, and even when approaching other columns or when passing them there is no attempt to give way to one side of the road. Officers as well as men seem to pay no attention to this point. When halted they likewise spread themselves all over the road, and carriages are left standing without anybody holding the horses. This is also true of the singly mounted personnel who allow their animals to wander off and graze.

While aeroplanes appear to take part in this manoeuvre troops made no attempt to conceal themselves either on the road or during the manoeuvre from overhead observation although plenty of cover was available. This same criticism is true of their Field Headquarters, message centers and switchboards. They were usually stuck out in the centre of an open field behind some terrestrial cover obviously unconcerned of the aeroplanes flying overhead. In this connection neither of the aeroplanes in the problem were marked so that the observers could tell which was which.

From: U.A. Argentina Report No.4058 November 13, 1929

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Training and  
Campaign Procedures

(c) Tactics and Strategy. (Cont'd)

The care and cleaning of equipment has been badly overlooked, and all the leather equipment is much the worse for neglect especially under saddles and leaps, which are apparently never taken apart. Rifles and pistols also show a great deal of care and while they give a great deal of time to target practice there is apparently very little time spent on the care of their weapons. All of the equipment on both animals and men was assembled in a very slovenly manner; this applying particularly to the Artillery whose harness was not adjusted to the horses. In a like manner while driving on the road each driver drives individually, and little attention is paid by officers and non-commissioned officers to whether all the animals are constantly kept in draft or not. Hardly a single blanket on any horse was folded properly either looking to the comfort of the horse or neatness of appearance. Bits were almost all dirty, as were other metal parts of the harness.

During the early part of the attack by the Blues patrols of Blue cavalymen rode at random about in front of Red machine guns in position and firing, but no casualties were called. In like manner the Red defenders picked the highest points on the sky-line and fired from a kneeling or upright position. The Maxim guns are mounted on carriages attached to a limber, and drawn by six horses the same as Field Artillery. This, of course, is obsolete, and was simply another large unwieldy carriage which was galloped up to the face of the enemy, unlimbered, and opened fire. The Field Artillery did slightly better, picked the only available position and secured terrestrial cover for their animals. There is apparently only one gait for the mounted people in the Army, whether it be officer or man, cavalry or artillery, and that is a full gallop.

On the other hand the troops appeared to be excellent material, they were well fed, well clothed, and apparently content. The officers are rather smart in their appearance in a swaggerish way. They seemed to have a fair knowledge of their subjects, but I believe they feel that it is not necessary to apply themselves too diligently. They reflect the lack of discipline in the troops in the little things such as the cleanliness of their Sam Browne belts and their spurs and ornaments. It is rather difficult to describe exactly what I mean, but they are the

ARMY (Jombi)

Subject: Military Training and  
Logistics Operations

(a) Position of Training. (Jombi)

The whole idea is to train an officer, but do not seem to remain at all to see the end result. The training is put away in good order. The small details of their everyday barracks life and order beneath their notice, and it is clearly reflected in their service in the field.

In the manoeuvres we were given from time to time which told us of the changes in position of the various elements, but we were not advised of the estimate of the situation arrived at by either of the commanders or of their plans of action so that the reasons for most of the actions taken were lost to us.

The critique was of little value as it was a back patting sort of an affair, which was probably for our benefit. General Jose F. Marcilese, however, did criticize the laxness in taking cover. The sad part of the manoeuvre as evidenced by the critique was that they thought they were quite good. As stated before the personnel, both officers and men, are excellent material to work with, but in this particular case are being schooled in a very slovenly manner.

Attached are two maps that go with the exercise. One map, Carta de Guarnicion No.1, is an up-to-date map of Buenos Aires and the surrounding country corrected to August 1928. I am purchasing another and sending it under separate cover with our Report No. 5810 (a) on the Port of Buenos Aires.

From: M.A. Argentina

Report No.4058 November 13, 1929

FIRST DIVISION OF THE ARMY

FINAL EXERCISES FOR THE YEAR 1929

1st Detachment Exercise

WAR ESTIMATE

Plan of Garrison No. 1 - 1929  
Circumferention of Campo de Mayo - 1929

GENERAL ESTIMATE - The principal "Blue" forces from the South have been engaged against the principal "Red" forces from the North, on the general line Chacra la Cesira - Am. El Verano since November 4th.

In the engagement developed the "Reds" held the more advantageous position.

The Cavalry of the Army operated on the "West Flank."

Neither party held a superior position in the Air.

SPECIAL "RED" ESTIMATE - The Commander of the principal "Red" forces, who still held reserves behind his left wing (2 kilometers North East of Moria) having a confirmed report that on the 4th of November a strong "Blue" detachment was detailed to rest in the vicinity of North of Merlo, decided to organize, with a section of his reserves, the Detachment of Teniente Coronel Goenaga ( 1st and 2nd Battalion, 6th Regiment of Infantry with accompanying battery; 1st and 2nd troops of Squadron C., 2nd Cavalry with 1 section of Maxim Machine Guns; 1 Communication Section/ <sup>1 air plane</sup> whose mission was to protect the left flank of the principal "Red" forces. The Detachment started to march early on the morning of November 5th and at 7 o'clock the point of the Infantry reached two kilometers North o West of Sta. Maria

Tasks: (To be presented to the Director of Exercises on the 4th of November at eight o'clock)

- 1) Resolutions and Orders
- 2) Plan of the formation of columns of the detachment.

Note:

Liberty to Manoeuvre

- a) for Cavalry and Aviation 7.30 o'clock (patrols from 7.15)
- B) For the detachment 8 o'clock.

FIRST DIVISION OF THE ARMY

FINAL EXERCISES FOR THE YEAR 1929  
1st Detachment Exercise

WAR ESTIMATE

Plan of Garrison No. 1 - 1929  
Circumferention of Campo de Mayo -1929

GENERAL ESTIMATE: The principal "Blue" forces from the South have been engaged against the principal "Red" forces, from the North, on the general line Chacra la Cesira - Am. El Verano, since November 4th.

As the engagement developed the "Reds" held the more advantageous position.

The Cavalry of the army operated on the West Flank.

Neither party engaged held a superior position in the air.

SPECIAL "BLUE" ESTIMATE.- The Lt. Colonel Gimenez Detachment (1st and 2nd Battalion of 2nd Regiment of Infantry, Squadron A. 8th Cavalry with one section of Maxim machine guns; 1 Communication Section; 1 Air plane) which on the afternoon of the 4th of November had reached the vicinity of Norte de Merlo received an order during the night of the same day to advance on the morning of the 5th of November against the left flank of the principal "Red" forces making their action field in a general direction towards Ea. Quesada and further North, before mid-day on November 5th.

The Superior Blue Command, advised that the enemy had strong reserves formed in echelons behind their left wing.

Tasks: To be presented to the Director of Exercises on the 4th of November at eight o'clock)

- 1) Resolutions and Orders.
- 2) Plan of the formation of columns of the detachment.

Note:

Liberty to Manoeuvre

- a) For Cavalry and Aviation 7.30 o'clock (patrols from 7.15)
- b) For the detachment 8 o'clock

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MAR 1 1937

## MAR 1 1937

MAR 1 1937

<u>Boletin Militar</u>		<u>m/n</u>	
No.8080	authorizes	\$3,000,000.	increase to reinforce budget.
No.8114	"	1,200,000.	cover insufficiency of budget.
No.8114	"	177,640.	reinforce rental allowances.
No.8134	"	41,283.	cover differences in salaries.
No.8171	"	Special sum	without mentioning exact amount to increase scholarships in the Military College.
No.8209	"	2,796,450.	Reinforce the Budget.
No.8326	"	11,530,000.	Reform the Budget.
No.8339	"	450,000.	Cover expenditures not included in Budget.
No.8339	"	141,461.	Cover insufficiencies of the Budget.
No.8335	"	720,000.	Reinforce the Budget.
No.8393	"	326,947.	pay expenditures funds for which were not requested at an opportune moment.
No.8268	and		
No.8304	"	337,785.	Cover the differences in salaries.

From: M.A.Argentina/ Report No.4113 February 14,1930

W. C. Canning



G-2 Report

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Organization and Strength.

(c) War Department.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. 171930

On July 25th, the Minister of War sent the Annual Report of his Department corresponding to the year 1929-30 to Congress. The Report gives a detail of the activities in the Army during that period, but makes no statements in the letter presenting the Report and volunteers no opinion as to the progress of the institution, merely outlining pertinent facts.

As to the Armament Law and its fulfillment no details are given. Vague statements are made to the effect that approved contracts were being fulfilled and studies were being made of projects for new purchases, the Department was following carefully all activities of the purchasing commission, and close inspection was being made of all material arriving here.

The General Staff of the Army is preparing a project for the peace organization of the Army for this year, which does not differ in any great degree to last year's excepting that a new reconnoitring group has been added in, the Artillery School.

The Direction General of Arsenals has made a study for the installation of an infantry and portable arms munition factory, as well as a powder factory, which project is now before the Executive Power.

Later the report comments upon the precarious situation of the Military Aviation Service, laying stress upon the defective materiel. The critical situation during the year has been due to the reduced number of planes available. The activity of the units has been much hampered and threatened with total paralyzation due to the prolonged service the existing materiel has already rendered, and the increased number of aviation personnel who must use it for instruction purposes.

This year has been marked by an almost complete lack of funds to cover the requirements of the Direction of Aeronautics, activities have therefore had to be limited, and all efforts concentrated on the reconstruction of the few planes available. The inactivity of the aeroplane factory, from which the Direction of Aeronautics expected repair parts and accessories has further complicated matters.

The report adds that as the appropriation for materiel was never complete, this added to the lack of funds has obliged the officials to cut out certain parts of the instruction. The lack of materiel for repairs on Breguet planes has caused the Military Air Base at Parana to reduce its activities to a minimum, thus handicapping the training of the pilots.

He then enlarged upon the importance of aviation

From: M. A. Argentina Report No. 4211 August 28, 1930

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Organization and Strength.


(c) War Department. (Cont'd)

as the third means for national defence, its importance in the war organization of the Army, and its present inability to carry out the duties it is destined to fulfill; "coming to the sad conclusion that no national aviation exists, that with the available materiel not even with the maximum efforts of the personnel of that branch, could they ever begin to carry out their duties in the manner outlined in their regulations."

The critical situation is more apparent when it is explained that Argentinas 29 combat planes have all reached the limit of their utility having exceeded a total of 7,000 hours flight.

The Minister ends his report saying that notwithstanding the 19 years that Military Aviation has been in existence questions of vital importance have never been solved. All these are now to be drawn up by the Direction General of Aeronautics in one statement, and these should be given immediate and careful attention if the aviation service is to be brought up to the standing of that of neighbouring countries.

He states that at the present time Argentina's aviation occupies third place among the South American nations, and it runs the risk of taking fourth place seeing that Peru has an ample plan of reorganization on foot, which will be completed at any moment.

  
From: M. A. Argentina/ Report No.4211 August 28, 1930

3-2 Report

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Organization and Strength.

(c) War Department.

On January 12, 1931, the President of the Provisional Government signed a decree originating in the Ministry of War by which the functions of the Inspector General of the Army are reorganized.

The decree specifies that the post of Inspector General will be filled by a general designated by the President. He will have the highest command in the Army next to the Minister of War to whom he will be directly responsible in matters relative to the inspection and instruction of the Army and whom he will keep advised on these points.

The Inspector General is entrusted with the preparations for war, acting through the General Staff of the Army which will be subordinate to him, but this will not affect the general character of the Staff.

With regard to the inspection and instruction of the Army, he will exercise these functions thru the Inspectors of Arms, the Secretary's Office of the Inspector General taking care of all matters of this nature, except those which correspond to the General Staff,

The division of the Army, including the mountain detachments and the cavalry brigades dependent on them, will be at the orders of the Inspector General in the matter of instruction, inspection, preparation for war, and necessary disciplinary measures.

The Inspector General will have the right of inspection over the general administration of the Army with regard to the measures being taken in the way of preparation for war, and may also require reports on equipment, arms, etc., presenting to the Minister of War whatever propositions may arise.

The Military College, including the Superior Technical School and the School of non-commissioned officers, will be directly under the Inspector General but will retain the privilege of admission or discharge of aspirants and cadets.

The Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Communication Schools, including the School of Non-Commissioned Communication Specialists will be subject to the Inspector General through their respective Inspectors of Arms in the manner prescribed in the corresponding regulations.

The Commander of Military Aviation will be the direct Technical Advisor of the Inspector General and as such will carry out whatever duties in the way of inspection as may be assigned to him by the Inspector General.

A permanent Arms Commission is created to replace the actual Permanent Technical Arms Commission, which will consist of the Inspector General as President, the Inspectors of Arms,

From U.A. Argentina

Report No. 4302

February 26, 1931

## 1897000 (Combat)

Subject: Organization and Strength.

(c) War Department.

as Secretary and the Inspector General. The Inspector General will insure the coordination of the work of this commission or its sub-commission - the General Staff of the Army, and the General Direction of War Arsenals, and will propose to the Minister of War the necessary regulations to which the Commission should conform.

The Inspectors of Arms, under the advice of the Directors of the School of Arms, will constitute a permanent commission of Military Schools, which will include the Director of the Military College and the School of Non-commissioned Officers, and will be presided over by the Inspector General. Said Commission will draw up schedules, methods of instruction etc., for the Superior Technical School, School of Arms, Military College, Schools of Non-commissioned Officers and Communication Specialists.

The duties and powers of the Inspector General are the following:

1. Establish the fundamental bases for the national defense in matters pertaining to the army.
2. Exercise the chief command of the mobilized Army and in the time of peace when for some special reason by order of the higher authorities, two or more divisions are grouped together. In both cases a decree signed by the President will be necessary before any action can be taken.
3. Prepare a general plan of organization of the Army to be adopted gradually, which he must submit for the approval of the President.
4. Propose the annual peace organization.
5. Make inspections, on his own initiative or through the Inspectors of Arms as indicated.
6. Impart instructions and interpret army regulations especially combat, and strive to attain uniformity in the instruction of commands and troops.
7. Direct the manoeuvres where more than one division of the Army is concerned.
8. Submit to the higher authorities for consideration the tactical rules of the Army and rules for physical exercises, conveyance and combat of the troops, as well as the rules relative to the preparations for war.
9. Submit to the higher authorities the plans of study for the recruiting institutions.

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Organization and Strength.

(c) War Department.

10. Determine and propose to the Minister of War the duration of the periods of instruction of the troops to coincide with the military year. Also fix the dates for inspection of the various units in such a manner that he may be able to assist personally or be able to send Inspectors of Arms.

11. Propose to the higher authorities the courses to be taken up in the various Schools of Arms.

12. Determine the time and circumstances when he may request reports from entities dependent on him.

*Flaming*  
From M.A. Argentina

G-2 Report.

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ARGENTINA  
COMBAT

Subject: Organization and Strength.  
Estimate of strength and organization of Argentine  
Army by General of Division Francisco J. Diaz, Retired  
former inspector general of the Chilean Army.

1. The following translation of an article written by the above named officer, which was published in "El Mercurio", is forwarded for such information as it may contain. This article is one of a series of such articles written by this officer after his return from an extended visit to the United States and Europe in 1929.

"EL MERCURIO" - Santiago, Chile.  
December 28, 1930.

Translation.

"The Argentine Army is a warlike organization from all points of view: from its instruction, from its homogeneity of its body of officers, and from the absolutely modern principles on which the organization is built. Particularly, I was very favorably impressed by the excellent appearance of the officers. Nothing of caps tilted to one side, or different from the regulations, nor trousers cut to please the individual, nor in any other detail which was not in accordance with the regulations; the uniform was uniform in all of the ranks. I had an opportunity of observing the review of the manouevers in Mendoza in 1927, and noticed the same uniformity.

The Argentine national defense has as its fundamental base a population, which, in the year before mentioned (1927), was 10,000,000 inhabitants, spread over a territory of more than 2,500,000 square kilometers, with 7,700 kilometers of land frontier, and 4,000 kilometers of coast, which is to say, an extension a little less than that of Chile.

The armed forces are recruited by a system of obligatory military service of 25 years, of which one year is spent in active instruction, nine years in the reserve army, 10 years in the national guard, and five years in the territorial guard. The citizens who show that they have an aptitude for sharp-shooting enjoy a reduction which may be as great as three quarters of the time fixed for the others.

The superior command in Argentina is constituted along the same lines as most other armies, with a few slight changes. The Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces is the President of the Republic, under whose orders act, with reference to the Army, a Ministry of War which includes the Secretary, the General Staff, the Military Geographical Institution, and the commands of the engineers, aviation, radiotelegraphy, health, military justice, arsenals of war, administration and communications, which must be considered as departments of the Ministry. There is also a Military and Naval Council, in charge of keeping coordination between the two branches.

From: M. A., Chile.

Report No. 750.

Dated: December 30, 1930.

The Inspector General of the Army is the counsellor of the Ministry of War in all matters pertaining to the Army; he is responsible for the preparation of the Army; he is designated to take the command of the Army when it is mobilized; he must hold reviews of the units, establishments and commands, and take charge of the direction of the exercises or manoeuvres when more than a division are on the field.

The General Staff, which is a part of the Ministry, is actually a technical organ for the preparation for war.

The superior units are five divisions of infantry, three brigades of cavalry, and two detachments of mountain.

The infantry division is of the modern type, though its equipment is regulated on the principle of reduced tables. A division of infantry is constituted of a command of infantry, and another of artillery, three regiments of infantry, each composed of two battalions of two companies; three companies of machine guns, (one for each regiment); one regiment of cavalry; one regiment of light artillery composed of three groups of two batteries each; one battalion of sappers of two companies, and one equipment of bridges; and one battalion of train.

The brigade of cavalry has three regiments of four squadrons armed with carbines and light machine guns; one squadron of heavy machine guns, and a group of horse artillery.


Outside of the divisions, and in the capacity of troops of the Army, there is one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and another of artillery, composing the respective schools of these three branches, and three groups of aviation; one battalion of communications of four companies, and one of railroad of two companies.

In summary: 21 regiments of infantry, of which two are mounted and two are mountain; 13 regiments of cavalry and 6 of artillery, 3 groups of aviation with squadrons of observation, of bombardment and of pursuit, and with telegraph sections of communication, administration and mechanics; 3 companies of aeronautics; 3 groups of horse artillery and three groups of mountain artillery.

The actual force of the Army is 1,800 commissioned officers, 3,000 non-commissioned officers, 1,250 enlisted soldiers and 25,000 conscripts.

There are, as establishments of instruction, the following institutions: the Superior School of War, the Military College (where officers are trained), the School of Non-Commissioned Officers, the School of Arms, the School of Military Aviation, the Mechanic's School, the Signal School, the Radiotelegraphy School, the Communication School, and the Administration School; an educational institution so organized so that the personnel can be instructed in all branches necessary in war.

Such is, briefly, one of the most important armies of the South American continent."

  
RALPH H. WOOTEN,  
Capt., A.C., (G.S.),  
Military Attaché.

## ARGENTINA (Population and Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

General Uriburu, President of the Provisional Government, signed on January 29th a decree relative to the reorganization of the services of the Police Force of the Capital, in accordance with a project submitted to the Ministry of the Interior by the Prefect of the Police Force, Colonel Enrique Pilotto.

The decree which is extensive regulates the administrative and technical services of the Police, which are distributed over the four sections into which the Capital is subdivided, each of which is under the direct charge of a sub-prefect.

The Sub-prefects are the following retired Naval and Military Officers: Commander Juan P. Delucci, Capt. Carlos Moneta (Navy), Lt. Col. Federico Samblanchi and Lt. Col. Napoleon Vera.

In the reorganized police department the Chief of Police is called the Prefect General and the Secretary General becomes the Sub-prefect General and second in charge of the Federal Police. He is in direct charge of the judicial and administrative departments, sanitation and legal assessments and the Secretary General's office with its corresponding departments - archives, personnel, information, daily orders and management.

The chief of the criminal investigation department is called the Sub-prefect of Security and while he is dependent on the chiefs of the administrative departments named above, he will in turn have under his jurisdiction the sub-prefects of the various zones, the public safety and criminal investigation departments. The corps of firemen is now a part of the safety department.

The four Sub-prefects are in charge of their respective departments of investigation and inspection also the sectional courts in their own zone, the detachments of firemen and other special services which are assigned them by the Prefect-General.

The Prefect-General has the same duties as are actually outlined for him by the existing laws and regulations. The Sub-prefect General replaces the Prefect General in temporary or momentary absence, with his same duties and powers and will be second in command in the Force and is the official encharged with the administration of same.

The Sub-prefect of Security is the officer in charge of general police services, control of delinquencies and maintenance of public order through the branches of the departments of safety and criminal investigation. In the absence of the chiefs of these divisions, he will replace them and have the same powers and duties.

From M.A. Argentina

Report No. 4316

March 26, 1931.



2700

ARGENTINA (Population and Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

The Sub-prefects are responsible for the enforcement of the laws and those regulations which concern the police, within the zone under their jurisdiction. To this effect they have the power of the chief of the Force to judge the misdemeanors and violations of law which are committed within the radius of their zones.

They project and propose to the Sub-prefect of Security the best distribution of the police service and the maintenance of public order, so long as this is within their jurisdiction.

The chiefs of division and the remaining personnel have the power and duties which the existing laws and regulations set forth.

According to the decree of reorganization the Chief of the Police Force will prepare and bring to the consideration of the Ministry of the Interior the organic laws of the Force, outlining the powers and duties of each official and of each department.

After the reorganization was approved, a decree was signed appointing Colonel Enrique R. Pilotto as Prefect General; Dr. Dario Uriburu as Sub-prefect General in charge of the Secretary General's office; Officer Cesar E. Etcheverry as Sub-prefect of Security and Lt. Raul Somerville, Navy, as Secretary General.

Since the reorganization of the Police Force, the country has begun to reap the reward through the disbandment of several gangs of terrorists and racketeers and wholesale arrests of individuals constituting a constant menace to public safety. Around the end of January the notorious anarchist gangster, Severino di Giovanni was arrested and later condemned to death by the military tribunal. Within a few hours of Di Giovanni's arrest, the police rounded up the rest of his gang in a country house in the suburbs of Busarco. This episode took on the guise of a pitched battle in which two of the racketeers and a policeman were killed. One of the arrested gangsters, Paulino Scarfo, boasted of a record of crime which warranted his death sentence by the military tribunal. Both Di Giovanni and Scarfo were promptly executed.

For their work in the arrest of these anarchists, Colonel Pilotto the Prefect General of Police and other members of the police force were invited to the office of the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Sanchez Sorondo, who congratulated them on their efficient work and laudable comportment, informing them that their attitude had restored the confidence which the population at one time reposed in the police. He also transmitted to those present the salutation and the hearty congratulations of the President of the Provisional Government.

From M.A. Argentina

Report No. 4316 March 26, 1931.

G-2 Report

2700

ARGENTINA (Population & Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

Further to our Report No. 4316 of March 26, 1931, the work of reorganization and improvement of the Police Force of the Capital has advanced considerably.

In order to raise funds for the purchase of necessary equipment, the Provisional Government authorized the Police to set aside what was known as "Public Security Day" at which time they might canvass the city for subscriptions. The public responded wholeheartedly and with the generous donations received, the Police have made a good start in their efforts to modernize police methods in Argentina.

One of the innovations already adopted in the Capital is the "Flying Squad" of motor cyclists, whose machines are equipped with small electric searchlights, fire extinguishers and a first aid box. Following the example of the city force, the Province of Buenos Aires Police are also to have a "Flying Squad" which will perform patrol duty on country roads, and work in this connection has already been started.

Besides the foregoing, at the present time about two hundred and fifty kilometres of private telephone wires have been linked up in all directions across the city, forming a close-meshed net to assist in the capture of escaping criminals. This telephone system is to be linked up to more than two hundred street emergency stations. Every modern device will be employed such as microphones, in place of ordinary transmitters, and loud-speaker receivers on the main switchboard to be set up in the Central Police Department. It is estimated that the equipment cost approximately \$1,100,000 pesos, all of which was purchased from the International Standard Electric Company, a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, American owned.

The system proved its efficiency just this day when a fraudulent tax collector was apprehended in the act of attempting to collect taxes, whereupon the general alarm was sent out and seven defrauders were captured within an hour.

It was originally intended that the city itself would construct the lines necessary to form this net, but investigations showed that that would cost a sum of approximately \$2,000,000 U.S. gold. They have found it more expedient and a far less expense to lease from the Union Telefónica the necessary lines, which they operate separate and apart from those of the Company. Where necessary the Union Telefónica has constructed the necessary links to perfect their system, but after construction they are immediately turned over to the Police for their sole private use. The Union Telefónica is also a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph.

From M.A. Argentina Report No. 4452 December 2, 1931.

ARGENTINA (Population &amp; Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

It will be recalled that in the first days of the Revolution when so much confusion existed because it was necessary for the armed forces to use the public telephone, that the Union Telefonica assisted the Provisional Government by laying an Army net for their private use.

It is also intended in the future to have "Flying Squads" equipped with specially built automobiles, fitted with wireless receiving and transmitting apparatus, portable machine guns, and explosive and tear gas bombs. These patrol cars will have short wave receiving sets tuned in such a way as to prevent them from receiving any other messages except those broadcast from headquarters. It is intended to have 100 patrol cars for the entire city. The squads will deal with riots, fugitive gunmen, and any other cases in which their presence may be considered necessary. It is estimated that three hundred and thirty thousand pesos is the sum required to provide the automobiles. The police wireless service, the function of which is to keep the Flying Squads in permanent contact with headquarters, will cost about \$57,000 and construction work on the central transmitter has already been commenced. All reception at headquarters and in the cars will be through loud-speakers, to permit all persons present to hear the orders given, thereby avoiding misinterpretation by individuals.

It is believed that American automobiles will be used for these "Flying Squads", probably Fords. The Department is endeavouring to purchase their radio equipment in conjunction with a fire alarm system that they have also laid out, but the latter system is so elaborate, more so than any other at present constructed in the world, that the Standard Electric do not know at this time whether or not they can furnish both systems for the amount of money allowed for this purpose.

  
From M.A. Argentina

Report No. 4452

December 2, 1931.

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G-2 Report

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures.

The Provisional Government, through the medium of the Ministry of Finance, recently issued a decree establishing the budget of expenses for the War Department for the present year beginning January 1st, 1931 and ending December 31st, 1931, at 82,818,688.43 pesos. While this is called a budget, it is really the expenditures of the "Ministerio de Guerra" for the year indicated being legalized, as no actual budget was heretofore outlined. You will note in our Report No. 4271 that the estimate for the year indicated was 75,000,000.

Out of the above-mentioned amount of 82,818,688.43 pesos, the amount corresponding to salaries is 46,087,476 pesos and to other expenditures 36,731,212.43 pesos, the distribution being as follows: Superior military personnel 16,969,320 pesos, subaltern personnel 16,141,120, administrative personnel and professional technical personnel 4,063,800, Arsenal and other working personnel 7,412,156, Service personnel 1,501,080; expenditures of the Department for the maintenance of the Army 36,731,212.43.

The expenditures authorized in 1930 amounted to 85,779,000 distributed as follows:

Budget, 67,827,000, provisions and special laws, 12,839,000 pesos, special accounts and other items, 5,113,000 pesos. Disbursements are therefore reduced by 2,960,311.57 pesos.

The decree specifies that the sum of 2,912,705.77 pesos be included in due time in the estimated revenues of the present year as proceeds from different accounts which up to the present were intended to cover expenses detailed in the plan of the budget that has just been approved.

The Comision de Fomento de Caballo de Guerra (Commission for the improvement of the War Horse), which, by virtue of the Ministerial resolution is absorbed by the Administration of Remounts (Direccion de Remonta), must pay into the General Treasury to the credit of a special account which will be opened for that purpose, the sum of 601,410 pesos, which is the surplus on hand over and above the amount which they turn over into General Revenue's Account as the equivalent of the total expenses for the present year authorized for that Department.

In view of the nature of these funds, at the end of each period, the Accountancy General of the Nation will transfer the balance of the said special account to the following period.

From M.A. Argentina Report No. 4466 December 14, 1931.

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance.

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures.

On the other hand, the Direccion de Remonta must enter into the said special account all the proceeds of law 11,242. From the funds thus collected the sums included in the respective budget will be transferred every year to General Revenues.

The decree also established that any modification of salaries made as a consequence of the budget which is in force will rule as from the first of November.

Partial Figures of  
Schedule of Salaries and Expenditures.

Salaries and expenses are detailed as follows:

Military Personnel:	Salaries .....	33,110,440	(pesos)
	Expenses .....	7,198,620	
Ministry and main branches:			
	Civil, administrative and professional technical personnel .....	3,597,900	
	Working personnel .....	7,225,436	
	Service .....	1,256,280	
	Expenses .....	7,198,620	
Army Divisions:			
	Civil personnel .....	178,920	
	Service .....	5,760	
	Expenses .....	325,960	
Military Justice:			
	Personnel .....	18,000	
	Expenses .....	9,600	
Schools and Institutes:			
	Administrative and professional technical personnel .....	286,980	
	Workers .....	186,720	
	Service .....	221,040	
	Expenses .....	281,200	

*From M.A. Argentina*

Report No. 4466

December 14, 1931.

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G-2 Report

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance:

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures.

MILITARY BUDGET FOR 1933.

Dependency	Salaries	Other Expenses	Total m/n	Total
Military Personnel:	24,191,000.-	7,901,540.-	32,092,540.-	
Officers				38,949,250.-
Enlisted Personnel:	16,303,300.-	1,095,000.-	17,398,300.-	
(a)				
Office of Minister of War	50,100.-	49,200.-	99,300.-	101,125.-
Inspector General's Dept.	110,400.-	18,900.-	129,300.-	98,881.67
War Dept. General Staff	58,500.-	132,876.-	191,376.-	157,960.-
Judge Advocate General's Dept.	19,980.-	11,880.-	31,860.-	32,235.-
(Personnel Dept.)				
Adjutant General's Dept.	314,980.-	16,660.-	331,640.-	230,790.-
(Administration Dept.)				
QM & Finance Dept.	1,921,920.-	16,283,844.-	18,205,764.-	19,305,223.33
Remount Dept.	68,400.-	85,993.-	154,393.-	280,430.-
Army Uniform Manufacturing Plant	105,600.-	-	105,600.-	105,700.-
(War Arsenal's Dept.)				
Ordnance Dept.	4,518,136.-	1,631,500.-	6,149,636.-	6,329,636.-
Military Geographic Institute	605,940.-	363,546.-	969,486.-	996,945.-
Chief of Engineers & for construction	40,560.-	354,860.-	395,420.-	446,110.-
Air Corps (3.6% total Military Bdgt)	1,765,760.-	1,324,100.-	3,089,860.-	3,323,115.-
Signal Corps	202,500.-	111,600.-	314,100.-	315,150.-
3rd Signal Battalion	14,460.-	-	14,460.-	25,575.-
Gymnasium & Rifle Practice Dept.	104,340.-	140,374.-	244,714.-	260,462.-
Medical Dept.	168,600.-	438,330.-	606,930.-	538,450.-
Military Hospitals	266,460.-	68,647.-	335,107.-	339,820.-
Five Army Divisions	183,000.-	302,537.-	485,537.-	502,160.-
Army War College	83,280.-	28,854.-	112,134.-	115,540.-
Army Technical School	124,560.-	5,160.-	129,660.-	113,010.-
Military Academy	398,700.-	63,000.-	461,700.-	480,575.-
Non Commissioned Officers School				
in (a)				
	2,400.-	18,000.-	20,400.-	22,050.-
Cavalry School	-	8,000.-	8,000.-	9,050.-
Artillery School	5,760.-	40,432.-	46,192.-	25,270.-
Infantry School	7,800.-	22,705.-	30,505.-	33,750.-
Signal Corps School:				
Non-Com. Officers	34,560.-	21,660.-	56,220.-	42,895.-
Specialists School				
2nd Signal Battalion				
Gymnasium & Rifle Practice School	-	6,000.-	6,000.-	6,000.-
TOTAL	51,671,016.-	30,545,198.-	82,216,214.-	73,260,848.-

From M.A. Argentina

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance.

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures.

Under salaries are included, with the exception of the two first items, salaries of civilian personnel employed in the several schools, departments and services, as professors, mechanical and technical experts, laborers and servants.

The items under "other expenses" are listed below according to departments and services.

(a) Minister of War:

1. Expenses of entertainment and contingencies	\$ 10,800.-
Office of Secretary to Minister of War	
2. Contingencies and trips of inspection	28,500.-
3. Telegrams and office expenses	7,200.-
4. Acquisition and printing of books, reviews, for the Minister of War's library and printing of others for distribution to the Army	2,700.-
	<u>\$ 49,200.-</u>

(b) Inspector General's Dept.

1. Trips of Inspector General and inspectors of the several combat branches, expenses and mileage	5,400.-
2. Topographic materials; additions to libraries, office supplies and general expenses.	13,500.-
	<u>\$ 18,900.-</u>

(c) War Department General Staff

1. Instruction trips and trips of general staff, topographic material, photographic materials, moving picture apparatus and materials	\$ 54,216.-
2. Additions to library, light and heat for offices, repairs and upkeep to buildings, telephone expenses, office supplies, general expenses	21,600.-
3. Reconnaissances, military geographic studies, various commissions	51,660.-
4. Publication of review "The Argentine Soldier"	5,400.-
	<u>\$ 132,876.-</u>

(d) Judge Advocate General's Dept.

1. Office expenses	3,240.-
2. General expenses of military courts	8,640.-
	<u>\$ 11,880.-</u>

(e) Adjutant General's Dept.

1. Office expenses and general expenses	\$ 14,700.-
2. Minor expenses of church	360.-
3. General expenses & expenses of finger print (dactiloscopia) period 8 months	1,600.-
	<u>\$ 16,660.-</u>

From K.A.Argentina Report No.4728 August 16,1933.

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

## Subject: Military Finance.

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures.(f) Quartermaster and Finance Department  
(General Expenses of the Army)

1. Ration money and rations in kind for troops, including students of the military college for orphans of officers of military service	\$7,472,300.-
2. Gasoline, lubricants and spare parts	64,000.-
3. Mileage for Army	130,200.-
4. Purchase of crude oil for troop kitchens and school kitchens	50,000.-
5. Clothing, equipment, barrack furniture, field equipment, including school for orphans of officers of military service	\$2,800,000.-
6. Forrage	\$1,535,000.-
7. Office expenses, repairs, water, light and general expenses, ministry, independent departments and units: Construction materials, barracks and quarters, practical work of engineer battalions and railway battalion	453,560.-
8. Expenses of litigations, customs and other related expenses, individual qualifications in arms	236,112.-
9. Books and printing	100,000.-
10. Rents and mortgage services	250,000.-
11. Flight pay and trips	1,100,000.-
12. Burial and funeral expenses	126,000.-
13. Expenses incidental to concentration of conscripts, enrollment classification	700,000.-
14. Expenses incidental to rendering honors for military dead	170,000.-
15. Expenses incidental to demobilization	180,000.-
16. Expenses incidental to change of station of officers	216,000.-
17. Maneuvers, tactical trips, and final exercises	90,000.-
18. Reimbursement of Dept. of Sanitation for services to Army and building pertaining to Ministry of War	120,000.-
19. General expenses War Arsenal	12,096.-
20. Light, gas, power, office expenses	31,500.-
21. Gasoline, lubricants, spare parts for automobiles and trucks	23,400.-
22. Expenses for cleaning and repairing machines of the Arsenal of War	9,000.-
23. Insurance premiums	48,000.-
24. Expenses of Customs House	12,500.-
25. Purchase of trucks	9,000.-
26. Mileage	19,800.-
Maintenance of Camps and Army Property.	
27. Irrigation service for camp "Los Andes", "Cuadro Nacional and 1st Group of Mountain Artillery	10,000.-



## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance.

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures.

(cont'd from Page 3)

28. Maintenance expenses, repairs, purchase of farm machinery	50,000.-
29. Rationing of personnel whose salaries are not prescribed	2,000.-
30. Construction, care and repair of roads in Campo Mayo	9,000.-
District Quartermasters	
31. Rents	18,420.-
32. General expenses, minor repairs, purchase of lubricants not exceeding \$360.- per month each.	12,960.-
	16,119,998.-

(b) War Arsenal's Department

1. Materials (new material)	800,000.-
2. Books, printing and office expenses	21,500.-
3. Mileage	23,000.-
4. General expenses	15,000.-
5. Manufacture or purchase of bridles, saddle cloths, saddles, horse equipment for units of Army	60,000.-
6. Spare parts for repair of wheeled equipment	37,000.-
7. Lubricants, conservation and cleaning of arms, corrections and alterations	51,000.-
8. Repair and new construction of Barracks and quarters	30,000.-
9. Transportation and freights	50,000.-
10. Powder, explosives and primers	185,000.-
11. Maintenance and installation of machines and accessories for same; electric power for other arsenals and electric plant of Campo Mayo	80,000.-
12. Manufacture of furniture (office) for the departments and for units	80,000.-
13. Gasoline for the Arsenal, electric plant Campo Mayo, and launches of the Engineer Corps units	100,000.-
14. Conservation and repair of the shops of the units (tool, carpenter, motor and blacksmith); water and light for same	25,000.-
15. Maintenance of sanitary services and water, repairs, combustibles, lubricants, office expenses and shops for electric plant Campo Mayo	55,000.-
16. Text books, school supplies, mechanical drawing supplies, chemicals and apparatus for laboratories, materials, tools and other general expenses for the mechanical school	10,000.-
17. Laundering, pressing and repairing of uniforms of students of mechanical schools	4,000.-

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance.

(g) Military Budget and Expenditures.

(cont'd from Page 4)

18. Office supplies, cleaning and general expenses of 3 Battalion, 4 Infantry (Arsenal guard)	5,000.-
19. Purchase of shotguns, steel jackets for Mauser ball cartridges, gas masks and hand grenades	400,000.-
20. Renovation and maintenance of the electrical installations of buildings, shops and barracks	100,000.-
	<hr/> 1,631,500.-

(h) Chief of Engineers (Department)

1. Maintenance and small repairs of buildings occupied by the Division Headquarters, and other dependencies and riding halls	45,000.-
2. Complementary construction, sewers and drainage: Improvements of barracks in all of the country.	314,460.-
3. Office expenses, etc.	5,400.-
	<hr/> 354,860.-

(i) Military Geographic Institute

1. Maintenance of commissions, surveying for the military map of the country; Purchase and repair of instruments (field) Expenses incidental to field work, travel, etc.	240,876.-
2. Materials for construction of towers signal, metal markers and payment for work executed by the Technical Inspection Division	27,900.-
3. Organization, topographic documentation of the military geographic storehouse; publication of the year book and scientific works; additions to library; International time service; quota of world map 1:1,000,000	22,500.-
4. Light and electric power, office supplies, drafting supplies, cleaning supplies, upkeep of buildings	27,000.-
5. Expenses and materials for printing of Military Bulletin	7,020.-
6. Editing and printing for Military Library of the Officers and Non-commissioned officers	2,250.-
7. Previous purchase of printing materials for work done, without charge in the shops of the Institute	36,000.-
	<hr/> 363,546.-

(j) Air Corps

This item includes air bases, groups and military aviation school.

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## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance.

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures  
(cont'd from Page 5)

1. Shop implements, repair and upkeep of aeronautical material, and purchase of military aeroplanes.	210,000.-
2. Repair of motor transportation of the dependencies and bases	50,000.-
3. Transportation expenses of materials and spare parts from warehouses and aerial bases.	15,000.-
4. Building, construction, maintenance of aerodromes and target ranges, installations, work in general, and meteorological service.	50,000.-
5. Essences, lubricants and gasoline	325,000.-
6. Extraordinary expenses and mileage	50,000.-
7. Rents	26,400.-
8. Cross country flights, practice flights, final exercises	18,000.-
9. Water, light and electric power, maintenance of installations of the Directors office and Aerial bases	20,000.-
10. Office supplies, reception and entertainment of foreign persons and delegations, posthumous honors to dead aviators, publications, subscriptions, additions to library	20,000.-
11. Minor expenses of the bases, school and groups	39,700.-

## Aerotecnical Department

## Cordoba Factory.

12. New material, machines, tools, spare parts, lubricants, essences, gasoline, repair and upkeep of wheeled material and shops; electric power, maintenance of laboratory experimental; cleaning and preservation of buildings, shops, barracks and quarters and installations; heat, light, office expenses, general expenses, and transportation of materials.	500,000.-
	<u>1,324,100.-</u>

(k) Signal Corps

1. Maintenance of material and functioning of the various services of communication: Increase of salaries of non-commissioned officers specialists (sergeant and above); Inspections and other expenses	54,000.-
2. Maintenance and service of the fixed military communications net.	4,200.-
3. Transformation and repair of communication, radio, telephonic and optical equipment.	34,500.-

## ARGENTINA (Combat,

Subject: Military Finance

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures

(cont'd from Page 6)

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 4. Maintenance and repair of machines in the shops, purchase of tools and other expenses. | 8,900.-   |
| 5. Replacement of radio equipment.  | 10,000.-  |
|   | 111,600.- |

(1) Department of Target Practice

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Instruction of the official societies of rifle practice for 10 months from March to December  | 97,200.-  |
| 2. Purchase, construction and repair of target ranges  | 23,800.-  |
| 3. General expenses, transportation of inspectors of target practice, purchase of targets, prizes, mileage of military personnel, printing | 14,374.-  |
|  | 140,374.- |

(m) Medical Corps

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Medicines and chemical products, laboratory and pharmaceutical surgical instruments, hospital supplies, office supplies, printing, publications, experimental sanitary material, mileage for inspection trips | 380,000.- |
| 2. Transportation and general expenses   | 6,840.-   |
| 3. Upkeep and repair of material   | 3,800.-   |
| 4. Special rations for sick and assistance for personnel sick in civil hospitals   | 18,240.-  |
| 5. Rent, light, heat and general expenses of division hospitals  | 29,450.-  |
|  | 438,330.- |

(n) Central Military Hospital (Buenos Aires)

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Services of Sisters of Mercy  | 5,928.-  |
| 2. Special ration for the sick   | 20,520.- |
| 3. Expenses of Secretary   | 1,539.-  |
| 4. Maintenance of buildings, washing and ironing of linen, maintenance of vehicles, office expenses. | 35,910.- |
| 5. Heat and baths  | 4,750.-  |
|  | 68,647.- |

(o) Remount Department

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Purchase of horses; Expenses of exhibitions and fairs  | 15,000.- |
| 2. Mileage, transportation, commissions charged with purchase, classification mares, inspection of stations | 6,260.-  |
| 3. Installations at General Lavalle   | 10,310.- |
| 4. Personnel and Maintenance expenses of horse camp, construction of fences                                 | 28,220.- |

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## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures  
(cont'd from Page 7)

5. General expenses of Department	4,860.-
6. General expenses of maintenance of remount station "General Levalle"	4,860.-
7. General expenses of maintenance "Campo de los Andes"	1,453.-
8. General expenses of maintenance of "Campo General Paz"	5,345.-
9. Construction, repair of fences	8,660.-
10. Rations for personnel at stations	1,620.-
	<u>85,993.-</u>
 <u>(p) Divisions of the Army.</u>	
1. Mileage, office expenses, military courts, expenses of the various headquarters of divisions and cavalry brigades - \$1,125 per month each.	64,125.-
2. General expenses and corps of invalids (janitors)	912.-
3. Rents, servants and general expenses of military districts	237,500.-
	<u>302,537.-</u>
 <u>(q) Army War College</u>	
1. Maintenance expenses for Barracks and Quarters, heat, water, light, topographic materials, office supplies, general expenses	7,560.-
2. Final practical exercises, field topography, Course I tactical trips, Course II with General Staff, Course III, two war games, excluding expenses of transportation	16,754.-
3. Additions to library, reconnaissances, visits to manufacturing plants, purchase of scientific instruments, printing, preparation of rooms for war games, maintenance of geographic and drafting rooms.	4,500.-
	<u>28,854.-</u>
 <u>(r) Army Technical School</u>	
1. General expenses	2,160.-
2. Maintenance and purchase of laboratory supplies, additions to library, reproduction of plans, purchase of supplies for the meteorological office, field exercises, trips, visits to manufacturing plants.	3,000.-
	<u>5,160.-</u>
 <u>(s) Military Academy</u>	
1. Barracks and quarters, maintenance, establishment of laboratories, purchase	

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## ARGENTINA (Contd.)

## Subject: Military Finance

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures  
(cont'd from page 3)

of text books, office and classroom supplies, dressing room, light, water, gasoline, general expenses, materials for engineer company, building of locker room, books for 30 cadets of 1st year and all cadets who are orphans of officers of Army and Navy 63,000.-

(t) Non Commissioned Officers School

General expenses, office and classroom supplies, prizes for qualification in arms and target practice - laborers and servants 18,000.-

(u) Cavalry School

General expenses, purchase of maps, plans of general staff, practical work and trips of instruction to manufacturing plant, repairs to barracks and quarters, riding hall, water, office expenses 8,000.-

(v) Artillery School

1. Office supplies, maintenance of ballistic laboratory, additions to library, transportation, general expenses 7,600.-
2. Lubricants, gasoline, spare parts for the 5th battery tractor artillery 7,181.-
3. Lubricants, gasoline spare parts for the heavy antiaircraft group 11,400.-
4. Test of motors, experimental exercises with mechanized force of heavy anti-aircraft group 4,750.-
5. Installation of ballistic laboratory for heavy antiaircraft group 4,750.-
6. Purchase of targets, service firing office expenses, transportation general expenses of the heavy antiaircraft group 4,750.-  
40,432.-

(w) Infantry School

1. Light and general expenses of the subdivisions of the school 10,100.-
2. Maintenance of target range and target practice for all infantry and cavalry units in the federal capital 9,005.-
3. Maintenance of photographic laboratory fortification and communications laboratories, museum of arms and functioning of same. 3,600.-  
22,705.-

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## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures  
(cont'd from Page 9)(x) Signal School, 2nd Signal Battalion, and En-  
listed Specialists School

1. General expenses, additions to library,  
instructional supplies, purchase of text  
books, office supplies 11,400.-
2. Maintenance of shops, electric power,  
gasoline, oil, spare parts and new mate-  
rial 5,700.-
3. General expenses of the courses of aspi-  
rants to non-commissioned officers, class  
room supplies, maintenance of laboratory  
and conservation of material 4,560.-  
21,660.-

(y) Gymnasium and Fencing School

1. General expenses, printing, apparatus  
and laboratory supplies, purchase and  
repair of fencing equipment 6,000.-

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Note: This data has been given to the U.S. Naval Attaché,  
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

*Frederick D. Sharp*  
Capt GSMA.

From M.A. Argentina

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G-2 Report

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures

MILITARY BUDGET FOR 1933

Departments and Number of Personnel	Salaries	Other Expenses	Total Year 1933
Officer Personnel, 1068	8,273,680.-	Note: Centre pay included:	9,960,980.-
Enlisted Personnel, 10,244	13,576,480.-	under sala- ries, impossi- ble to sepa- rate	14,405,480.-
Civilian Personnel, 5,083	11,103,227.-	None	11,103,227.-
Ministry and Secretary's Office 41	159,840.-	39,800.-	199,640.-
Naval General Staff 69	199,920.-	17,700.-	217,690.-
Personnel Dept. 430	1,159,232.-	30,000.-	1,189,232.-
Ordnance Dept. 66	220,500.-	4,178,900.-	4,399,400.-
Supply Corps 303	1,331,304.-	11,589,964.-	10,258,660.-
1st Naval Dist. 621	1,691,520.-	Note: Inclu- ded under i-	1,691,520.-
3rd Naval Dist 490	1,048,380.-	tem Supply Corps not a- ble separate:	1,048,380.-
Naval Arsenal Buenos Aires 119	314,100.-	Note: Inclu- ded under Ord- nance Dept. :	314,100.-
Naval Ammunition Base Zarate 100	235,200.-	Not able se- parate	235,200.-
Naval General Police 2561	4,217,940.-	1,743,240.-	5,961,180.-
Hydrographic Service 283	525,291.-	435,890.-	961,181.-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,395</b>	<b>16,704,190.-</b>	<b>49,675,077.-</b>

Departments and Number of Personnel	Total Year 1932 (Salaries)	Other Expenses not included
Officer Personnel ) 1164	22,273,812.-	
Enlisted Personnel ) 12,615	(Included in above amount)	
Civilian Personnel	No data	
Ministry & Sect'y's Office 40	162,280.-	
Naval General Staff 357	817,790.-	
Personnel Dept. 484	1,348,540.-	
Ordnance Dept. 61	212,990.-	
Supply Corps 329	1,229,520.-	
1st Naval Dist. 593	1,365,845.-	
3rd Naval Dist 424	937,040.-	
Naval Arsenal Buenos Aires 127	354,410.-	
" Ammunition Base, Zarate 92	223,310.-	
" General Police 2518	4,198,835.-	
Hydrographic Service	269,980.-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18804</b>	<b>30,269,499.-</b>

From M.A. Argentina

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## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance

(c) Military Budget and ExpendituresOTHER EXPENSES (Cont'd from Page 1)

- A. Maintenance and equipment of personnel of the Navy.
1. Portions of personnel of the Navy 2,892,000.-
  2. Manufacture and purchase of uniforms, bedding, etc. for the enlisted personnel. 1,350,000.-  
\$ 4,242,000.-
- B. Operating expenses of the Fleet.
- Supply Corps
1. Purchase of equipment, operating expenses and repairs to ships; spare parts and replacement of all classes; Furniture, band instruments, tools, printing and publication; Repairs to equipment; Expenses of naval shops, and construction of new material 1,687,000.-
  2. For purchase of medicines, and surgical and pharmaceutical supplies 175,000.-
  3. Gasoline, electric power, gas and water 2,742,000.-  
\$ 4,604,000.-
- C. Repair and renovation of material of the Fleet.
- Naval Aviation.
1. Material, machines, instruments, tools, accessories for the construction, conservation, repair of aviation materials, aeroplanes, armament, air navigation instruments; Repairs and works contracted with private concerns 300,000.-
  2. Maintenance, amplification, and repairs to permanent aerodromes, hydro airports, automobiles, trucks and auxiliary machinery assigned to naval aviation 150,000.-
  3. Purchase of flight materials 350,000.-
- Signal Corps
4. Construction, amplification and repairs of radiotelegraph, radio-telephone, equipment of fleet and land stations; Electric plants, wire lines; Purchase of mobile radio stations and expenses for the improvement of installed equipment. 70,000.-
- Material Division.
5. Materials, machinery, instruments, motors, accessories, tools for the construction, renovation, repair and conservation of ships and small boats of the fleet; For work contracted for in private or official plants; Purchase

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## ARGENTINA (Combat)

## Subject: Military Finance

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures

of small boats for the fleet; Pay of permanent civilian workmen during their annual leave, and insurance of operators against accident	1,967,700.-
6. Expenses in connection with dry-docks	124,000.-
7. Materials, machines, instruments, motors, accessories and tools for repair and maintenance of docks, moorings, seawalls, canals, roads, buildings, warehouses, tanks and other land installations of the fleet	1,042,200.-
8. Purchase of munitions, powder explosives and materials for all classes of naval weapons, including small arms; Repair and renovation of same, construction and repair of targets.	175,000.-
	<u>\$4,178,900.-</u>

## D. General Expenses:

Supply Corps

1. Expenses incidental to the change of station of officers and freight on household goods	392,000.-
2. Mileage; Expenses for hospitalization of personnel of fleet, for medical examinations; medical assistance for civilian personnel; Expenses of sick in public hospitals and apprehension of deserters; pay of conscripts on leave.	100,000.-
3. Pilot charges, tugs, launches, dock facilities, and expenses incidental to transportation of merchandise and effects; assistance and salvage charges; Expenses incidental to athletics	318,000.-
4. Rents, insurance of buildings, sanitary services, water for dependencies of the Navy	40,000.-
5. Extraordinary expenses for entertainment in the country and abroad and general expenses of naval missions	80,000.-
6. Burial expenses, shipment and cremation of remains of personnel of the fleet and dependencies of the Ministry of Marine	100,000.-
	<u>1,030,000.-</u>

Ministry and Secretary's Office

7. Expenses of entertainment and etiquette	10,800.-
8. General expenses	29,000.-

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

## Subject: Military Finance

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures

<u>General Staff</u>	
9. Additions to library, and general expenses of printing and publications	17,700.-
<u>Naval Aviation</u>	
10. Expenses incidental to movement of apparatus of aerial navigation	40,000.-
<u>Signal Corps</u>	
11. Maintenance of new radiotelegraph stations and dependencies of naval communications	9,600.-
<u>Personnel Division</u>	
12. Expenses incidental to reception of conscripts and students of the various naval schools, and preparation of identification cards	30,000.-
<u>Supply Corps</u>	
13. General expenses of ships of fleet	30,000.-
14. General expenses of land stations of the fleet	200,000.-
15. Repairs and installations of telephones and service of same	40,000.-
16. Maintenance of naval asylum	35,060.-
17. Payment of Civilian Medical Specialists	18,000.-
18. Extraordinary expenses of the river and canal police	10,000.-
	<u>1,500,160.-</u>

B. Naval General Police

1. Printing of naval regulations, passes, identification cards for police	5,000.-
2. Materials, machines, accessories, tools for repair and conservation of patrol and small boats of the naval general police; construction and purchase of small boats; launches, etc. contracted for from private industry; insurance of workmen not included in pension laws	71,000.-
3. Repair, maintenance of offices, installations; construction or purchase of small houses for the police detachments.	76,000.-
4. Purchase and repair of automobiles, trucks and tractors in the service of ports and detachments	22,000.-
5. Purchase of gasoline, crude oil, naval stores, lubricants, accessories and other supplies for the service of the naval general police	18,500.-
6. Rations for prisoners and detained persons	6,000.-

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## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance

(a) Military Budget and ExpendituresSupply Corps

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 7. Burial expenses, shipment, cremation of personnel who are entitled to same under the regulations and construction of graves for enlisted personnel | 10,000.-           |
| 8. Rations of civil police personnel  | 675,000.-          |
| 9. Provision of regulation equipment for civil police personnel, exclusive of allotment for initial equipment allowance                               | 260,000.-          |
| 10. Provision of articles of fixed equipment, mess equipment, furniture, tools, forage for animals and for repair and maintenance of above equipment  | 87,500.-           |
| 11. Purchase of medicines, surgical and pharmaceutical supplies   | 3,000.-            |
| 12. Gasoline, crude oil, electric power, water and gas  | 139,600.-          |
| 13. Mileage and hospitalization expenses of personnel, medical examination  | 15,000.-           |
| 14. Mileage and allowances for change of station for household goods, pilot charges, tugs, launches, insurance on merchandise shipped to stations     | 30,000.-           |
| 15. Rents, insurance on furniture and buildings, sanitary services, water for dependencies of naval general police                                    | 87,800.-           |
| 16. General and eventual expenses of dependencies   | 21,240.-           |
| 17. Repairs of telephone installations  |                    |
| Telephonic and telegraphic service charges of all classes   | 15,600.-           |
|   | <u>1,743,240.-</u> |

## F. Naval Hydrographic Service, buoys and lighthouses

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Hydrographic studies, purchase of materials, purchase of trucks and tractors for field units, publication and printing of charts   | 15,000.- |
| 2. Materials, tools, construction, repair, modification, placement of lights, buoys, standards, markers, stations, etc: Various supplies for lights, markers, buoys; purchase and repair of buoys; guarding and maintenance of automatic lights and installation of same on the coasts. Purchase of materials, and supplies for gas works: Rations of detached operators. | 60,000.- |
| 3. Contribution of the Argentine Navy to the maintenance of the International Hydrographic Office   | 7,720.-  |

From M.A.Argentina      Report No.4735      August 25,1933

## ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Finance

(a) Military Budget and Expenditures

<u>Supply Corps</u>	
4. Rations for civil hydrographic personnel and light house service	112,000.-
5. For provision of regulation equipment for civilian personnel of hydrographic and light house service	29,000.-
6. For provision of supplies for installed equipment; medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical supplies; mess equipment, furniture, tools, printing; spare instrument parts; forage for animals	81,000.-
7. Gasoline, crude oil, electric power, gas and water	76,000.-
8. Mileage, and change of station allowances	3,000.-
9. Mileage and hospitalization expenses for personnel; medical examinations; transportation expenses of sick	4,000.-
10. Pilot charges, tugs, launches, insurance of merchandise and effects	6,000.-
11. Rents, insurance of furniture and rented buildings. Sanitary service, water for buildings of this dependency	1,000.-
12. Medical attention for civilian personnel and families of same not entitled to naval medical care.	1,000.-
13. General and eventual expenses of hydrographic vessels.	720.-
14. General and eventual expenses of the Hydrographic service and its dependencies	8,000.-
15. Repairs to telephonic and telegraphic installations and service of same	1,450.-
<u>Material Division</u>	
16. Materials, machines, instruments, accessories and tools for repair, renovation and maintenance of vessels and small boats of the hydrographic and light-house services	30,000.-
	<u>435,890.-</u>

Note: Naval Aviation Budget amounts to \$840,000.00, and is 1.7% of total for Navy.

Source of Information: Copy in Spanish of Budget, obtained from the Secretary of the National Chamber of Deputies.

Note: This data has been furnished the U.S. Naval Attache, Buenos Aires.

*Fredrick D. Sharp*

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